THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG 16 MAY 83

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 7927 號七十二百九千七第 光緒癸未年四月初十日 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16th, 1883. 三禮拜 香港英五月十六號 [PRICE $24 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 15, DE BAY, British steamer, 1,087, Joseph J. Lee, Saigon 10th May, Rice.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

May 15, HWAI-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 984, Wilson, Canton 14th May, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

May 15, COMPTA, Dutch str., 1,291, S. Schaafsma, Batavia 1st May, and Saigon 10th, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

May 15, DJEMNAH, French steamer, 3,642, de Boisseuil Baron, Shanghai 12th May, Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

May 15, TEK-LI, British bark, 390, L. G. Buckholdt, Singapore 25th April, Timber.—BAN GUAN LEONG.

May 15, HUNGARIAN, British steamer, 984, Alison, Saigon 11th May, Rice.—RUSSELL & Co.

May 15, CHI-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 1,096, Wallace, Swatow 14th May, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MAY 15TH.

Benlarig, British steamer, for Foochow.
Chandernagor, German bark, for Touron.
Killarney, British steamer, for Swatow.
Emuy, Spanish steamer, for Amoy.
Ping On, British steamer, for Hoihow.
Hainan, British steamer, for Hoihow.
Peking, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Activ, Danish steamer, for Hoihow.
Tillie Baker, American bark, for Iloilo.

DEPARTURES.

May 15, NELSON, British str., for Saigon.
May 15, MAGPIE, Brit. g.-b., for Sandakan.
May 15, PEKING, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Djemnah*, str., from Shanghai.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. Eton, Messrs. R. T. Gray, Cecil Holliday, John Macgregor, Rosselet, Sun, and 17 Chinese. For Saigon.—Mr. L. Ch. Masse. For Naples.—Mr. Ely. For Marseilles.—Messrs. Verhoustraeten, J. Twinem, J. Grese, and Estrie.

Per *De Bay*, str., from Saigon.—20 Chinese.

Per *Compta*, str., from Batavia, &c.—Mrs. Faria Lobato, Mr. Souza, and 69 Chinese.

Per *Chi-yuen*, steamer, from Swatow.—146 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Sumida Maru* steamer, for Nagasaki.—Mrs. Gordon, Messrs. Anderson and Ramsey, and 22 steerage.

REPORTS.

The British bark *Tek Li* reports fine weather all the way.

The British steamer *Hungarian* reports had moderate S.E. winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *De Bay* reports left Saigon May 10th, 5 p.m. Experienced light Southerly winds to Cape Padaran; thence to port moderate S.E. winds and fine weather.

NAGASAKI SHIPPING.

April— ARRIVALS.

27, Tyne, British str., from Shanghai.
28, Stout, Norwegian bark, from Shanghai.
28, Meiji Maru, Japanese str., from Kobe.
28, Skobeloff, Russian corv., put back.
29, Benarty, British str., from Hongkong.
29, Petersburg, Russian str., from Hongkong.
29, Lusitania, German str., from Shanghai.
29, Baikal, Russian str., from Shanghai.
29, Hiroshima Maru, Japanese str., from Kobe.
30, Waverley, British str., from Shanghai.
30, Sumida Maru, Japanese str., from Kobe.

May— DEPARTURES.

1, Sheldrake, H.B.M. gun-boat, from Kobe.
2, Kumamoto Maru, Jap. str., from H'kong.
2, Queen of India, Brit. str., from Shanghai.
3, Sumatra, British str., from Kobe.
3, Sumanours Maru, Jap. str., from Y'hama.
4, Meiji Maru, Japanese str., from Cruise.
4, Gaelic, British str., from Hongkong.

April— DEPARTURES.

29, Tyne, British str., for Shanghai.
30, Petersburg, Rus. str., for Wladivostock.
30, Sumida Maru, Jap. str., for Hongkong.
30, Baikal, Russian str., for Wladivostock.

May—
1, Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str. for Shanghai.
1, Waverley, British str., for Shanghai.
2, Lusitania, German str., for Shanghai.
2, Meiji Maru, Japanese str., for Cruise.
2, Awajishima Maru, Jap. sch., for Y'hama.
2, Sheldrake, H.B.M. gun-boat, for H'kong.
3, Benarty, British str., for Hongkong.
3, Kumamoto Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
3, H. Bremer, German sch., for Chefoo.
3, Sumatra, British str., for Hongkong.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.
(Per last Mail's Advice).

Lothair	Hongkong	Mar. 28
Ulysses (s.)	Shanghai	Mar. 31
Glenlffer (s.)	Manila	April 2

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date).

Date	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Dartmouth	London	Dec. 13
A. & W. C.	Penarth	Dec. 15
Elise	London	Jan. 8
Adolph Obrig	Penarth	Jan. 14
Centennial	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Friedrich	Liverpool	Jan. 19
Hydra	Liverpool	Jan. 20
G. C. Trufant	Cardiff	Jan. 26
Patricio (s.)	Glasgow	Feb. 1
Friedlander	Cardiff	Feb. 3
Undine	Cardiff	Feb. 2
Mathilda	Cardiff	Feb. 6
Elise	Cardiff	Feb. 9
H.M.S. Espoir	Plymouth	Feb. 19
H.M.S. Cockchafer	Plymouth	Feb. 21
H.M.S. Sapphire	Plymouth	Feb. 26
Frederick	Cardiff	Feb. 29
Carl Ritter	Liverpool	Mar. 1
Joe Beners	Penarth	Mar. 1
Maria (s.)	Cardiff	Mar. 8
Elwell	Cardiff	Mar. 15
Benvenue (s.)	Glasgow	Mar. 16
Radnorshire (s.)	Antwerp	Mar. 23
Wilhelm	Antwerp	Mar. 25
Glenrath (s.)	Cardiff	Mar. 27
Zouave	Cardiff	Mar. 29
Kong Beng (s.)	Glasgow	Mar. 30
Faronia (s.)	Hamburg	Mar. 31
Charles Bal	London	April 3
Naples (s.)	Cardiff	April 3
Achillas (s.)	Liverpool	April 4

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Bookbinding in every Style by Competent Workmen on the Premises.
Music bound in Elegant Bindings.
Commercial Binding of every Size and Description, and Account Books ruled to any Pattern.

QUALITY OF MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £1,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.
BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [9

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND .....2,500,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—WM. RENNIE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
R. L. Dalrymple, Esq. | A. Miller, Esq.
A. Gültzow, Esq. | F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Hon. F. B. Johnson | M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
A. P. McEwen, Esq. | W. H. Forbes, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER—
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
8] Hongkong, 7th May, 1883.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE GOODWILL AND STOCK-IN-TRADE of the WATCHMAKING and JEWELLERY BUSINESS of the late JOHN NOBLE.
For Terms and other Particulars, apply to
JOHN S. COX.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1883. [262

"LEONHARDI QUELLE."

NATURAL GERMAN SELTZER WATER.
Bottled at the Seltzer-Spring near Gross Karben, in Cases of 3 Dozen Pints, $3.50 per Case.
PUSTAU & Co.—Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1883. [875

FOR SALE.

WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER CHAMPAGNE.
Purveyors to Her Majesty the Queen and to H. R. Highness the Prince of Wales by Special Appointment under a Warrant dated 7th March, 1881.
1 Dozen Quarts .....$22.50.
2 Dozen Pints .....$23.50.
Apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1882. [425

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
Sold by all Stationers and Dealers. [929

FOR SALE.

GEORGE GOULET CHAMPAGNE.
CARTE D'OR, in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts.
Do. Do. 2 doz. Pints.
We state with pleasure that the brand of GEORGE GOULET & Co. has come up remarkably well during the past year, the quantity imported (7,127 Cases) being the 6th largest out of 30 Brands on the list; we wish this house a continuation of this well deserved prosperity.—(Extract from *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*, January 10th, 1882.)
JUNG & Co.'s Choice Qualities
HOCK and MOSELLE,
from $5 to $15 per Case of 1 doz. Quarts.
JOHN HOPKINS & Co.—LONDON
"GLENGARRY" OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, $6 per Case.
JOURNU FRERES Celebrated CLARETS,
CHATEAU BELAIR, CHATEAU SOLLERES.
PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1882. [653

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, 1874
HEIDSIECK & Co.'S
MONOPOLE.
CARLOWITZ & CO.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1883. [1261

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.
REDUCED PRICE, $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE in two Parts.
The *Daily Press* Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

FIVE Hundred to Six Hundred Tons COKE and COAL TAR in lots to suit from one ton upwards.
HOY CHEW,
230, Praya West.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [668

TO be Disposed of.—A FIRST CLASS MILLINERY, DRAPERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT in China. Established for upwards of 20 years.
Address A. B., Office of this paper.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1883. [135

LORNE HIGHLAND WHISKY.
Pure Highland Malt,
Thoroughly Matured.
"As a Stimulant,"
Says the *Medical Review*,
"It is preferable to Brandy."
Bottled under the special supervision of H.M. Inland Revenue, in full-sized bottles, 6 to the gallon.
Sole Proprietors,
GREENLEES BROTHERS,
31, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON, E.
Distilleries, Argyleshire.
Agents—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Hongkong. [1441

NOW OR SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1882.
PRICE TEN DOLLARS.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office,
Hongkong, January, 1883.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been Granted Letters of Administration of the ESTATE of the late JOHN NOBLE will sign all receipts in connection therewith.
JOHN S. COX.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1882. [45

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST of the late WILLIAM EDWARD HENRY DUNN in our firm CEASED on the 28th March last.
DUNN, MELBYE & Co.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1883. [905

NOTICE.

MR. ANTONIO JOSE DA FONSECA is authorised to sign my name per procuration from this date.
M. A. DOS REMEDIOS.
Macao, 26th April, 1883. [848

NOTICE.

WE have authorised Mr. FRIEDRICH HEINRICH HOHNKE to sign our Firm from this date.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [516

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
No. 7, GARDEN ROAD, at present occupied by Messrs. Deetjen & Co., and will be vacant on the 30th June next.
No. 25A, PRAYA CENTRAL.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1883. [29

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.

A SUBSTANTIAL GODOWN built of Stone, of about 2,400 tons Capacity, situated at Wanchai, No. 55a, Praya.
For Particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.'S COMPRADORE.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1883. [712

TO LET.

ROOMS in QUEEN'S ROAD.
Apply to
J. G. SMITH & Co.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1883. [892

TO LET.

A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 ROOMS) with Garden, in Mosque Junction. The above has Gas and Water laid on; and immediate possession can be had.
For Particulars apply to
D. NOWROJEE,
Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1883. [684

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.
Also
Entire GODOWNS to be LET.
Apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1883. [1047

TO LET.
AT KOWLOON.

THE MARINE VILLA (12 Rooms) with Outhouses, Garden, Lawn Tennis, &c.
The BELLE VUE, near Mount Elgin—(10 Rooms) with Outhouses, Garden, Lawn Tennis, &c.
Apply to
A. F. ALVES.
Kowloon, 25th April, 1883. [828

TO LET.
With Possession from 1st June.

TWO SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS on Caine Road, each containing 5 Rooms, Bath Rooms and all Conveniences. Lawn Tennis Ground, Stabling, &c., &c.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1882. [936

TO LET.

SPACIOUS GODOWN at BOWRINGTON, suitable for the Storage of Coal.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1883. [496

TO LET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [30

TO BE LET FURNISHED.
For the Summer Months. With Immediate Possession.

THE WESTERN HOUSE of ROSE VILLAS Bonham Road, Six Rooms, Garden, and use of Tennis Lawn.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1883. [898

TO BE LET,
With Immediate Possession.

OFFICE and ROOMS in rear of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1883. [814

TO BE LET.

TWO SMALL GODOWNS at Wanchai.—Rent $30 each.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1883. [816

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

THE EYRIE at VICTORIA PEAK, with Possession on 1st May Next. Garden and Tennis Lawn attached.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1883. [687

TO LET.

FOUR LARGE ROOMS for OFFICES, upstairs, at 41, Queen's Road.
Apply to
BIRLEY, DALRYMPLE & Co.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1883. [741

FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED.

REAL SCHIEDAMSCHE JENEVER.
PRIME QUALITY IN STONE BOTTLES AT $4.00 PER DOZEN.
DR. TOWNSEND'S
AROMATIC HOLLANDS TONIC.
POMERANZEN BITTERS.

BREACH-LOADING GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES and SHOTS.
J. P. SCHEFFER,
Nos. 21 and 23, Pottinger Street.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [28

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese *Daily Press*),
PUBLISHED DAILY,
Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.
It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the largest *bona fide* circulation of any Chinese paper in the Southern China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RELIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, or from the different Agents.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1877.

INTIMATIONS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

COMMENCING with the Mail leaving Hongkong on the 21st June next, and until further notice the Company's Steamers will proceed to LONDON, viâ COLOMBO, calling at MARSEILLES en route.
The time occupied on the passage to LONDON consequent on this change of route will be increased by a few hours only as the vessels will not call either at MALTA, GIBRALTAR or PLYMOUTH.

PASSAGE.
The rates to MARSEILLES will be the same as to the Italian Ports and RETURN-TICKETS will be granted on similar terms.
For Further Particulars as to Freight and Passage, apply to
E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1883. [538

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIRECTORS are now prepared to receive Tenders from suitable persons for a term of FIVE YEARS, for the lease of the HONGKONG HOTEL, with FURNITURE complete.
The Building (together with a powerful passenger lift,) will comprise after the proposed alterations and additions have been completed, viz:—
THE BASEMENT.
Two Grand Entrances from Pedder's Street and Queen's Road. Bar, Billiard, Reading and Smoking Rooms with separate Entrance from Pedder's Street.
A handsomely fitted up Ladies Room, for the use of visitors and others.
Manager's and General Offices, Kitchens, Store Rooms, &c., &c., &c.
FIRST FLOOR.
A Public Dining-Room capable of dining upwards of 170 persons at the same time.
ONE large Breakfast Room.
FIVE elegant and beautifully fitted up suite of Rooms, consisting of a Private Dining Room, Drawing Room, Card Room, Reading Room, and Billiard Room.
TEN Bed Rooms with a Bathroom to each.
SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS
Have each 26 lofty, well ventilated and lighted Bed Rooms, opening on to large Verandahs with a commodious Bath Room for each room.
All the Passages and Corridors throughout the premises are wide and well lighted, most of the furniture will be new and made expressly for the climate.
The special attention of Hotel Keepers and others is drawn to the unusual advantages offered.
Tenders to state sum per annum, and to include taxes. No Tender under $3,500 per mensem will be entertained by the Directors.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1883. [650

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell, on account of the concerned, at the 1st Floor over the Auction Rooms, Queen's Road, the following SUMMER GOODS, at low prices, just landed.
LADIES' Elegant Parisian SATIN COSTUMES, (Body unmade) with SUN SHADE and FAN to match Costumes, latest fashion, expressly made for tropical Summer Wear.
GIRLS' and CHILDREN'S SATIN and WHITE SUMMER COSTUMES.
BOYS' Summer Washing SAILOR SUITS, all sizes.
LADIES' Hand-made LONG CLOTH EMBROIDERED, &c.
UNDERCLOTHING, NIGHT DRESSES, CHEMISES, SHIRTS, &c.
LADIES' and MAIDS' CORSETS. The very ALEXANDER FIGURE REGULATION CARLSONS, BINDER CORSETS, &c., &c.
LADIES' and GIRLS' WHITE COTTON, BROWN BALBRIGAN, SILK EMBROIDERED HOSE, &c.
CHILDREN'S WHITE COTTON SUMMER SOCKS.
VALENCIENES LACE, PEARL BUTTONS, &c.
GENTS' REGATTA SHIRTS, FRENCH BRACES.
White and Brown BALBRIGAN ½ HOSE and Fancy Striped COTTON SOCKS.
And a variety of other GOODS.
All the above Valuable Stock must be cleared without delay.
J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1883. [695

CURIOSITIES.
CHINESE AND JAPANESE CURIOS, ANCIENT AND MODERN.
PICTURES, FURNITURE,
ON SALE OR FOR HIRE.
E. CASSUMBHOY,
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
Opposite City Hall. [550

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has all kinds of HOUSE and SHIP COAL for sale in large and small quantities. Also several Strong and Commodious SMALL STEAMERS on hire for towing purposes, excursions, &c., &c., at extremely moderate rates. Apply to
HING LEE, 37, Tung Man Lane.
Hongkong, 4th March 1882. [466

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED.
6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. [24

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1867. [22

ESTABLISHED IN 1852.
P. FISHER'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,
ROOMS 20 AND 21, MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, CALIFORNIA STREET, S. F.
N.B.—ADVERTISING SOLICITED for all Newspapers published on the Pacific Coast, the Sandwich Islands, Polynesia, Mexican Ports, Panama, Valparaiso, Japan, China, New Zealand, the Australian Colonies, the Eastern States, and Europe. Files of nearly every Newspaper published on the Pacific Coast are kept constantly on hand, and all Advertisers are allowed free access to them during business hours.
The "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" is kept on file at the Office of L. P. FISHER, who is authorised to receive Advertisements.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [21

"JAPAN GAZETTE"
YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received at this Office.
Hongkong Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877.

INTIMATIONS.

KELLY AND WALSH'S

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.
Seaton's Manual of Marine Engineering.
Admiralty Report on the Causes of the Deterioration of Boilers, and Proposals tending to increase their durability.
The Modern Sportsman's Gun and Rifle by Stonehenge.
Statesman's Year Book, 1883.
Official Tourist's Guide to Great Britain and the Continent.
Farrar's Early Days of Christianity.
Tea, the Drink of Pleasure and of Health.
Seamanship by Captain Nares.
Bradley's Recollections of Dean Stanley.
Gray Dixon's Land of the Morning (Japan.)
Chalmer's Structure of Chinese Characters.
Longley's American Phonographic Dictionary.
Longleys Reporter's Own Shorthand Dictionary.
Pitman's Complete System of Phonography.

CHEAP AND LIGHT LITERATURE.
About 2,000 Volumes of the Seaside Library.

CHEAP ENGLISH EDITIONS OF
The Chaplain of the Fleet by Besant & Rice.
Paul Faber by Geo. MacDonald.
Mount Royal by Miss Braddon.

NEW FRENCH BOOKS—including
Alphonse Daudet's L'Evangéliste.

26] KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

JUST RECEIVED.

A QUANTITY of NEW FINE ART Goods, Consisting of MILES SKETCHES.
WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS, ORIOTYPE, &c.
WINSOR and NEWTON'S ARTIST'S GOODS, Consisting of OIL and WATER COLOURS, BRUSHES, CANVAS for OIL, DRAWING BLOCKS, and Sundries.
A Large Stock of NEW FANCY STATIONERY, COMMERCIAL LETTER PAPERS and Cheap ENVELOPES, in great variety.
NEW BIRTHDAY CARDS.
NEW SCRAP ALBUMS.
VERY ELEGANT PHOTO. ALBUMS.
ARTIST'S HANDBOOKS.
ROGERS'S POCKET KNIVES.
And a large Stock of FANCY GOODS.
10 Per Cent. for Cash.
W. BREWER, Bookseller, &c.,
27] Queen's Road.

1883.
SUMMER TIME TABLE.

KOWLOON FERRY.

THE COMMODIOUS STEAM-LAUNCH "KOWLOON" will, from the 1st May, 1883, run daily as a Ferry-boat between Pedder's Wharf and Tsim-tse-tsui, at the following hours:—

WEEK DAYS: Leaves Kowloon.	Leaves Hongkong.	SUNDAYS. Leaves Kowloon.	Leaves Hongkong.
6.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M.	6.15 A.M.
8.00 "	8.30 "	6.30 "	7.00 "
8.50 "	9.00 "	7.30 "	8.00 "
9.40 "	12.30 P.M.	9.00 "	10.20 "
12.45 P.M.	1.00 "	10.30 "	12.50 P.M.
2.15 "	2.30 "	1.00 P.M.	1.30 "
2.45 "	3.00 "	2.00 "	2.30 "
3.30 "	4.00 "	3.00 "	3.20 "
4.15 "	4.30 "	3.40 "	4.00 "
4.50 "	5.05 "	4.15 "	4.30 "
5.15 "	5.30 "	4.50 "	5.05 "
5.45 "	6.00 "	5.15 "	5.30 "
6.15 "	6.30 "	5.45 "	6.00 "
6.45 "	6.55 "	6.15 "	6.30 "
7.15 "	7.30 "	6.45 "	6.55 "
		7.15 "	7.30 "

The above Time Table will be strictly and punctually adhered to.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1883 [874

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with Resolution No. 2, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held at the City Hall on the 30th December, 1882, all Shares not taken up and the First Call paid, on or before the 30th June next, will be disposed of by the Directors in such manner as in their discretion they shall think best in the interests of the Company.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [667

No. 84, YOKOHAMA.
A CARD
ANTHONY'S
TEMPERANCE AND FAMILY HOTEL.

TOURISTS and OTHERS will find every Comfort in this Hotel, which is pleasantly situated in enclosed grounds in one of the quietest Streets of the City.
The LADIES' PARLOUR opens on to the upper Verandah, from which good views of the Bluff and Mountains are obtainable.
The BEDROOMS are well ventilated and comfortably furnished.
The BILLIARD ROOM, which is excellently well lighted, contains a First Class American Billiard Table.
Board and Lodgings per Day.....$ 1.50.
Do. Do. per Month...$40.00.
Special terms for Families.
The Hotel boat attends all Mail Steamers.
T. B. ANTHONY,—PROPRIETOR,
84, YOKOHAMA. [798

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

1815.—The year of our Establishment in Europe.
1847.—The year of our Establishment in China.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s **** COGNAC, the very best and oldest shipped
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s ***, **, * COGNAC, thoroughly good
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s INVALID'S PORT, old and
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s SHERRY W.S. the best wine of its kind in China.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s Amoroso, Vino de Pasto.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s CLARETS, Chateau Mouton, Larose, St. Estephe, &c.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s Agents have for sale The "Royal Charter" Champagne—selected for the Queen.
The "Carlton" Whisky—two qualities, 11 and 5 years old, guaranteed.
All these are kept in stock in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama. Address for particulars: Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., or Siemssen & Co., or Lane, Crawford & Co. at either place; and to Messrs. Bush Bros., Newchwang. [2061

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

A. MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, &c., &c., have REMOVED their Office and Ware-room to No. 6, "BEACONSFIELD ARCADE," where Orders for Fittings and Repairs will be punctually attended to. [25

A FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,
Has a LARGER, CHOICER, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire.
IVORY MINIATURES of superior excellence and high finish, painted by native artists under careful supervision, from $7.
The new PROMENADE PORTRAITS are now taken daily.
STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [69

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NETHERLANDS-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FROM BATAVIA AND SAIGON.

THE Steamship "COMPTA," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1883. [959

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

GERMAN BARK "MARIA MAGDALENA," CAPTAIN E. HEIDTMANN.
FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
MEYER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1883. [957

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "BENLEDI," Ross, Commander, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, at Wanchai whence and from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 18th instant, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1883. [922

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Ex "DJEMNAH."
213 (in diamond) No. 55/58, 4 Cases Paper, Order from Marseilles.
B O 161, Bags Sharp Stone, from Madras.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1883. [887

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the late CHEA KAI TUNG, Manager and Partner of YEE CHONG HONG, No. 60, Bonham Strand, who left for Fokien to celebrate his mother's obsequies but died a month after arrival there, at the request of his wife, concubine, son, &c., the settlement of the accounts of the above firm and deceased's private accounts, have, by the permission of the Supreme Court, been entrusted to GAN KONG POY, ON SING CHOW, and CHEA PHOO YEAN. Notice is given that the accounts up to the end of Yum Ng Year have been settled, and deceased's interest therein ended. The YEE CHONG firm's partners are now as follows:—Don LOAQUIN B. DIMZAP, LUM CHEU TO, LUM HUM LIM, CHOI LIM SANG, CHONG KONG CHEUNG, LUM HOOK CHIN and CHEA HU KEE, &c.
GAN KONG POY,
ON SING CHOW } Trustees.
CHEA PHOO GEAN,
Hongkong, 5th May, 1883. [891

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE STEAM RICE MILLS, VIZ:
OF THE COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DE SAIGON, AND OF THE RIZERIE A VAPEUR DE CHOLEN (A. SPOONER, ED. RENARD & Co.)
BEG leave to bring to the NOTICE of IMPORTERS of Saigon Rice, that they guarantee the quantity of Paddy stipulated for in their Contracts, allowing ½ Cent on Contract Price for each catty of Paddy, contained in the average sample as taken on delivery of the Rice, exceeding the percentage agreed upon. [546

MUSIC.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, now a Resident in Hongkong, will give lessons in MUSIC, SINGING and PIANOFORTE.
CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.
Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1883. [443

CARLTON WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD,
and
FIVE YEARS OLD.
These Grand OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS & COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
The following Letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB.
CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
Messrs. R. MATHEWS & Co.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON,
Secretary.
CAUTION.
It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in China under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.
For Prices and Terms, apply to
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Agents for China.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co.,
"CARLTON" Whiskey
Merchants, London.
1446]

PORTLAND CEMENT.
J. B. WHITE & BROS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1883. [526

INTIMATIONS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.
THE
MASTODON STAR MINSTRELS.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON, THE 16TH MAY,
GRAND MID-D

ECONOMY IN GAS.

SUGG'S FLAT FLAME BURNERS effect an economy in gas of

30 Per Cent.

And can be readily attached to ordinary Gasaliers and Brackets.

SUGG'S NEWEST BURNERS with Artistic shades for Drawing Room and Dining Room.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Agents for Hongkong.

ARTISTIC PORCELAIN MENU STANDS.
HAND-ETCHED MENU and NAME CARDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

DEVOE'S NONPAREIL KEROSINE, 150 degrees fire test, a perfectly safe Oil.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1883. [632

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED, PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [23

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 16TH, 1883.

THE appointment of Sir HARRY PARKES to succeed Sir THOMAS WADE at Peking appears to have been hailed by a chorus of approval in Shanghai and the Treaty ports. The *N. C. Daily News* and *Shanghai Mercury* both express cordial satisfaction with the selection, the only drawback being a slight fear, on the part of the latter, that the news is too good to be true. The Pilot, or rather the want of energy, shown by Sir THOMAS WADE had for some time past been a matter of regret even to those who most liked and esteemed him for his learning and personal qualities; it was felt that he had got into the habit of surrendering his opinion as well as his will to the mandarins. Conscious that the British Minister could be put off with excuses, the Chinese officials were eternally devising some new method of breaking the treaties. During the latter portion of Sir T. WADE's tenure of office, there have been constant violations of treaty obligations, and in several cases British subjects failed for a long time to get any redress for their grievances. This state of things, joined with an increasing display of arrogance by the mandarins, has undoubtedly tended to create a feeling of dissatisfaction among British subjects, arising out of a natural conviction that their interests were neglected. A correspondent of the *Mercury*, writing on the 8th inst., expresses his hearty concurrence in the welcome extended to Sir HARRY by the Press, and, as a resident of twenty years' standing, adds the result of his experience in China. He says:—"I have "travelled *à la Chinoise*, as well as an "undisguised 'Yang Kwai tzu,' in fourteen "of the eighteen Provinces of this Empire. "Everywhere I have been, I have met myriads "of people, and have seen vast markets for "Western produce, and I am constrained to "ask 'is there a single British subject now "in China who is foolhardy enough to risk "his life and property in going to those "markets?' What security is there that "his property will not be taken from him "*en route*, and perhaps his life as well, and "so serve as a warning to other venture-"some 'Yang Kwais.' Let it go forth to the "world that there is a market—in the city "of Soochow alone, distant from this some "ninety miles only—for a shipload of "watches and clocks, for example, but in "consequence of Sir THOMAS WADE'S "diplomacy, there's not a single Britisher "now in the country who dares embark in "the venture." The city of Soochow is not a treaty port, but goods can be sent thither under transit pass, and would go in large quantities were it not for the "squeezing" to which they are subjected by the officials. There is not a single branch of trade nor a single industry which is free from mandarin interference, and not content with interfering with the natives the officials have of late laid hands on foreign trade. All the mingled greed and shuffling of the mandarins will, however, if we are not much mistaken, receive a strong check when Sir HARRY PARKES takes up his quarters in Peking. He will be just and fair in his dealings with the Tsung-li Yamên, but he will not be trifled with, nor will he allow the interests of his countrymen to be sacrificed merely for the sake of peace or because the exaction of their rights may entail great trouble. The Peking officials know something of Sir HARRY PARKES by experience and more by repute, and it is probable that they will not be too well pleased to have to receive an officer who was in former years brutally ill-treated by Chinese mandarins. The *Mercury* says indeed that the news of the new Minister's appointment rather startled the officials in Shanghai, and the news was promptly wired to Nanking. But the Chinese officials must not judge Sir HARRY PARKES by their own standard. If he has not forgotten the cruel imprisonment he suffered and the insults he endured some twenty-three years ago, he at all events is too much of a diplomatist and a man of honour to allow those circumstances to influence his conduct towards the China of to-day, especially seeing that a new generation has arisen since his former connection with the country. But Sir HARRY has not learned to think in Chinese grooves, he has not imbibed that fatal—diplomatically speaking—idea of treating Oriental nations from a standpoint of superior magnanimity. Sir HARRY PARKES knows that the Chinese Government are thoroughly competent to take care of their own interests—so competent, indeed, that Western Powers have to be constantly on the *qui vive* to secure the observance of the treaties. At the present moment, more perhaps than at any period of the history of foreign relations with China, is it necessary that Great Britain should be represented at Peking by a strong man. The British Government, observing the signs of the times, seem to have recognised the fact, and hence the selection of Sir HARRY PARKES as their Minister to China.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the *Customs Gazette* for the first quarter of the current year.

H.M. surveying-vessel *Magpie*, Lieut.-Commander Carpenter, left here yesterday for Sandakan.

The Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) inform us that the steamer *Glenfinlas*, from London, left Singapore for this port yesterday.

The steamer *Fayew*, Captain Cread, which arrived at Shanghai on the 11th instant, from Hongkong, reports that when near Breaker Point, she took four men off a waterlogged fishing boat, and went into Swatow and landed them.

By the *Rising Sun* we note that the Russian flag-ship *Shoboloff*, which left Nagasaki on the 25th ult., returned again under sail on the evening of the 28th, in a disabled condition, owing to having broken her propeller. She was docked for the purpose of making good the defect.

The last number of the *Graphic* contains a series of interesting views of the South Cape, Formosa, from photographs taken during the construction of the lately completed South Cape Lighthouse, by Mr. Geo. R. Corder, Chief Engineer of the Chinese Revenue cruiser *Fei-hoo*.

The *Mercury* says that the buildings in course of construction at Pootung for the China Tannery Company are rapidly approaching completion, and are expected to be completed by the middle of next month. The steamer *Glenartney* brought out 17 cases of machinery for the above company.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited, was held in London on the 26th ult., when it was resolved that the capital of the Company be increased to £120,000 by the creation of 1,000 new shares at £20 each.

The four provinces to which Li Hung-chang is said to have been appointed as Generalissimo of Forces are Kwangsi, Kwangtung, Yünnan, and Kweichow. The *Mercury* says that the Imperial commands to Li Hung-chang are dated the 1st of this Chinese moon. The First Grand Secretary is still at his home in Anhwei, but couriers have been sent to him.

The *Loudoun Castle* and *Hesperia* were at Hankow on the 7th instant, and the *Glengyle* was due there on the following day. The *Shanghai* met the *Stirling Castle* off Kiukiang, and the *Gaelic*, *Albany*, and *Massalia* (the latter at anchor) between Kiukiang and Wuhu. She met the *Glenfruin*. After leaving Chinkiang, she saw a tea steamer at anchor—probably the *Leia*,—and the *Sikh*.—*Daily News*.

By a misprint in our yesterday's account of Monday's Yacht Race it was made to appear that the *Marie* got to the front and won. The sentence commencing "After this the *Marie*" should read "After this the *Sunflower*, well handled, got in front, and kept the lead to the finish, winning the cup," &c. On Saturday another race will be sailed, for which entries will be taken at Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s up to Friday.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending 13th May:—

	EUROPEAN.	CHINESE.
Monday	35	453
Tuesday	19	449
Wednesday	42	503
Thursday	34	403
Friday	42	374
Saturday	13	53
Sunday	none	none
	185	2,325

Mr. W. E. Clarke, chief officer of the steamer *Power*, brought his cook, a man named Li Akun, before the Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of robbing him of clothing and other property to the value of £50 on or about Monday last. Mr. Clarke seems to have made an unfortunate choice of a servant, since the prisoner was recognised on being taken into custody as a man who served two years' imprisonment for stealing a gold watch and chain from a dwelling-house in August, 1877. Detective Sergt. Butlin, in charge of the case, applied for a remand, and the matter was allowed to stand over for a week.

On Monday evening the Theatre at the City Hall was crowded in every part, the evening being specially set apart by the Masonian Minstrel Company for a soldiers' and sailors' entertainment. The programme was in nearly all respects a repetition of that of Saturday evening. Everything went well, and the house was very appreciative, applause being liberally bestowed, and almost every item encored. Mr. Bowman's character song and the sand jig, which we mentioned as being so cleverly performed on Saturday evening, was perhaps the most favourably received. This afternoon the *matinée* performance prevented by the rain on Saturday will be given, and will enable the young folk to have an hour or two's amusement.

"Sir John Pope Hennessy (says the *Whitehall Review*) will very shortly leave London for his new government of Mauritius, but he leaves an interesting memento of himself behind in the shape of a volume on Sir Walter Raleigh—or Ralegh, as Sir John Pope Hennessy prefers to spell the name—and his relations with Ireland. Sir John Pope Hennessy is specially well qualified to deal with the subject, for he has been for years engaged in studying everything that relates to the man and the period of which his book treats. Sir John Hennessy is the owner of Sir Walter Raleigh's house at Youghal, and has spent much time and research in filling it with the books and furniture of the proper period. The library, for example, is remarkably well stored with the productions of the printing presses of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries."

The inquest on the bodies of the two Chinamen who were drowned by the overflow of water during the heavy rainfall on Saturday at Quarry Bay was held at the Civil Hospital yesterday afternoon before the Coroner, Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, and a jury composed of Messrs. M. Falconer, A. C. Krauss, and C. H. E. Seimund. From the evidence taken it appeared that the streams which meet and pour together through the nullah near the new Sugar Refinery Works became swollen to such an extent at about two o'clock, that the volume of water was too much for the nullah to carry off, and it rose till it burst over the embankment, and swept away two or three matsheds. The deceased men were in a shed in which cooking was going on. There were several others in the shed at the time, and all these had a narrow escape, one man being carried off and rendered insensible, and another, who climbed on to the roof of the matshed, being carried away with the building, which floated about with him for a time. It being found that two men were missing, search was made, and their bodies were soon recovered. Inspector Mackie and the foreman of the jury both expressed an opinion that the nullah should be wider, and the former was directed to communicate that opinion to the manager of the Sugar Works. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

The *Temperance Union* says:—"There are a couple of Chinese dwarfs at present in Shanghai that would make Barnum's mouth water to possess them. One of the dwarfs has the head and body of an ordinary grown-up person, but his legs are not six inches long."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

[PER EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.'S LINE.]

LONDON, 14th May.

MOVEMENTS OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMATISTS.

Lord Dufferin leaves Constantinople on the 15th May for London, and will call at Vienna and Paris. M. Waddington is stopping at Berlin, on a reported political mission, before going on to Moscow to attend the coronation of the Czar.

SUPREME COURT.

15th May.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR GEORGE PHILLIPPO CHIEF JUSTICE.

THE ORIENTAL BANK V. KWOK YIN KAI AND ANOTHER.

The Attorney-General (Hon. E. L. O'Malley), instructed by Messrs. Brereton, Wotton, and Deacon, appeared for the Bank, and Mr. Francis, instructed by Messrs. Stephens and Holmes, for the defendant Kwok Yin Kai.

This case has been several times before the court previously. On the last occasion the hearing was adjourned in order that the defence might be furnished with further accounts. These had now been supplied, and evidence was taken with respect to them. The claim was brought on a bond for $20,000, in which sum the defendants had become sureties for Fung Him, the compradore of the Bank. The compradore absconded and the Bank was a loser thereby to the extent of $35,000. They therefore claimed against the sureties under the bond.

The evidence having been completed, Mr. Francis argued that as the compradore was not solely responsible for the cash, but responsible conjointly with another, the sureties could not be held liable. He also objected to the bond as insufficiently stamped.

The Attorney-General replied, arguing that the case was clearly made out.

Judgment reserved.

POLICE COURT.

15th May.

BEFORE CAPT. H. G. THOMSETT, R.N.

ATTEMPTING TO USE A DAGGER.

Lau Ahi, mat packer, was charged with having been armed with a fan dagger and assaulting a chair coolie, named Leong Sing Hing, on the 14th inst.

The complainant, who is in the employ of Mr. Ewens, said that the prisoner was a relation of his, and in consequence of some difference the man came to his room on Monday and gave him a blow, which knocked him down. Complainant had just got up again when the prisoner made a stab at him with a dagger, but some other servants came forward, got the weapon away, and gave the man into custody.

The prisoner said he asked the complainant for money to take him to the country; he admitted the assault.

Sentenced to a month's hard labour.

A CHILD IN A BROTHEL.

A woman named Chun Akum, keeper of brothel No. 113 in West-street, was convicted of having a girl in her establishment between eight and fifteen years of age, and of a fine of $10; or fourteen days in gaol, she chose the former.

OBSTRUCTION.

Robert Jack, compradore, &c., of No. 7, Pottinger-street, appeared in answer to a summons charging him with obstructing foot passengers by placing some large pieces of wood on the footway near his house. Admitting the offence, he was fined $2.

Chan Akwong and Chan Achung, of 81 and 82, Praya West, admitted causing obstructions. The latter was fined a similar sum, but the former had been guilty of similar practices before, and he was fined $5.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST A CAPTAIN.

Capt. John H. Clarke, of the British steamer *Benlarig*, appeared to a summons charging him with assaulting a fireman of his vessel, named Thomas McCluskey, on Sunday last. There were also two summonses issued against McCluskey by Captain Clarke and by David Henderson, the second engineer, charging him with using threatening and abusive language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace.

McCluskey said he was ashore during Sunday, and returned on board at about 7.30 or 8 p.m. When he got on board the second engineer and he had some words, after which the former went to the captain, followed by the complainant. He was waiting outside the cabin after the second engineer had gone in, in order that he also might speak to the captain, when the latter suddenly rushed out upon him, struck him on the face, and knocked him down on to the hatch. The captain then ordered him forward, and when he refused to go, the chief mate put handcuffs on him, and the third and fourth engineers dragged him forward. After being forward for a time, he went out again asking to have the irons taken off, and he then asked for leave to go on shore, as his leave from the chief engineer had been for twenty-four hours. He was allowed to go, and he at once went up to the Police Station, where he remained all night. He returned on board the next morning, and then the second engineer took him on board the Police Hulk, and gave him in charge. The two charges mentioned above were laid against him by the captain and second officer, but no one appeared to support them, and they were dismissed.

The defendant said McCluskey gave him considerable trouble; he would not go forward, and he (defendant) merely gave him a push, which caused him to fall down. He afterwards put the complainant in irons for half an hour.

Fined $5.

BEFORE MR. H. E. WODEHOUSE.

UNSANCTIONED SEWER OPENING.

Tsang Lam Chae and Lo Ayuk, stone cutters, were brought before the court charged with opening a sewer in Arbuthnot-road, without permission of the Surveyor-General, on the 10th inst.

The defendants were only the men employed to do the work by a contractor named Ching Amui, who stated that he had applied for permission to do the work, but had been told to open the drain first.

Inspector Grimble said the damage done to the road and drain amounted to $15, and the contractor was ordered to make them good at his own expense.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

14th May.

Secret societies are at present very active in this city and the neighbourhood, so much so that the Authorities at one time entertained some apprehension of a rising. There has been no disturbance, however, and soldiers having been stationed at the points supposed to be threatened, and other precautions taken, it is considered the movement, whatever its nature may have been, has been suppressed.

The petition to the Viceroy for permission to construct water works is still in the hands of His Excellency, and the Company in the meantime are doing nothing pending the reply. It is anticipated that ultimately the petition will be sanctioned.

A general review of the military was held at the Governor's parade ground on the 10th inst., by order of the Viceroy. The Viceroy himself, the Governor, and all the military officers were present.

During the three months dating from the 7th instant rice imported into the province will not be subject to levies at all the lekin stations, but importers may clear their cargo to its destination by obtaining a certificate which may be had on application to the Provincial Treasurer.

WUCHANG.

5th May.

I suppose you have heard of the panic that has been prevalent amongst the Chinese during the past few days, owing to rumours of an expected rising. The rumours were so vague and varied that we put not the slightest confidence in them. Saturday morning (5th inst.) revealed to us, however, the fact that there must have been some ground for the reports, since on the night between Friday and Saturday forty-eight rebels were captured in Wuchang, and of these thirty-five were beheaded a few hours after.

All day Saturday and yesterday eight of the nine gates of Wuchang were closed. The ninth partially opened to allow water to be carried into the city for its supply, but with the exception of the water-carriers no one was allowed ingress or egress, the city being as straitly shut up as Jericho of old. This was to carry out a three-fold object, no doubt: (1) to prevent any more rebels from entering into the city, (2) to keep those hid in the city from escaping, in order, eventually to catch them, and (3) to prevent the panic-stricken people of Wuchang from following the example of those at Hankow and scampering off into the country.

The coolies, chair-bearers, and boatmen have been making their fortunes lately by helping the movements of the exodus. Of course they raised their prices, and where 200 *cash* was formerly charged 2,000 *cash* is considered quite the thing now. It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good.

Trade, I need scarcely add, is at a standstill; many of the streets present a Sunday-in-England appearance, and quite a number of shops are closed. A deathlike stillness pervades the thoroughfares except near the place of judgment and execution, where it is crowded with excited mobs of people. The soldiers are kept very busy, and on the *qui vive* for rebels. I hope the trouble may blow over very soon, and that Wuchang may once more resume its normal state of quiescence.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

CHEFOO.

9th May.

All is quiet at present with regard to the troubles about the murdered native cargo-boatman.

The Chinese gunboat *Tsao-kiang*, with Admiral Ting and Captain Lang on board, arrived from Taku on the 9th. The Chinese gunboat *Chen-pie*, arrived from Taku on the same date. The Chinese gunboat *Chao-yung*, left for Port Arthur on the 7th and returned on the 8th inst. The Customs Cruiser *Hai-hoo* arrived from Amoy *viâ* Shanghai, on the 7th inst., and left to-day for the S.E. Promontory, where a light-house will be built in a short time. The Chinese gunboats will leave for their station, Wei-ha-wei in a few days. The British gunboat *Linnet* arrived last night from Shanghai.

Sailing vessels in Harbour:—Ger. bq. *Hilda Maria*, loading for Amoy; Russ. sch. *Olga*, from Tientsin; Nor. bq. *Erik*, loading for Amoy; Siam. bq. *Taywati*, loading for Swatow; Ger. bq. *Hao*, loading for Swatow; Ger. bq. *Orient*, loading for Amoy; Jap. bq. *Kamesaka Maru*, from Nagasaki; Am. sch. *Luisa*, from Tai-wan-foo; Br. bq. *Catherine Marden*, from Yokohama.—*Mercury* Correspondent.

TIENTSIN.

2nd May.

The Tientsin Missionary Association met last evening at the house of the Rev. C. T. Candlin. It was treated to an excellent paper by the Rev. J. Innocent on "the modern progress of China, and the influence of foreigners in promoting that progress." The period of time covered by the paper was limited to 50 years, during which period the writer showed that a very considerable advance had been made by the nation in a number of directions. The present and former condition of China's diplomatic relations were briefly contrasted. Commendatory mention was made of her naval and military fleets, of her beginnings in mining, in the building of a short railroad and the constructions of telegraph lines, of the College at Peking, and of other schools in special, ties established at other points, and of a variety of minor matters, all which, it was maintained, indicate a very marked progress in China within a brief period of years. While it was contended that the advance had been great—considering the prejudices, condition, and circumstance of China—yet it was said that the progress is still only in its initial state.

An animated discussion followed the reading of the paper, in which all the gentlemen present participated. Most of the speakers agreed in the main with the views presented by the writer of the paper. One speaker differed quite radically, maintaining that the progress was superficial, and more apparent than real—that the advance was not made voluntarily, but as the result of the force of circumstances—that at heart, the nation was as bitterly opposed to the foreign barbarian and his innovations as ever, and that they were only sought after and used, in the hope that thereby the intruder might be expelled at some future time. But it was maintained by others that whether introduced willingly or unwillingly, it was nevertheless progress, and that the ideas and methods which were being adopted rendered it more and more difficult yearly for China to retrace her steps. Altogether, a very pleasant and profitable evening was spent. The Association is open to others besides missionaries, and notwithstanding the dark rainy night, the attendance, both lay and clerical, was good. The chair was occupied by R. Morrison Hobson, Esq.

We are having much more than our accustomed amount of spring rain, and although the spring has been rather late in putting in an appearance, vegetation will grow up rapidly now. —*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

3rd May.

The *Haishing* is ordered to go to Nanking, and take H.E. Li Hung-chang.

Another Imperial Dispatch was forwarded from the Emperor to Li Hung-chang, telling him not to come to Tientsin, but to leave for the South; which means either Canton or Annam. He is to raise the armies there to over 200 Camps, or 100,000; each Camp is supposed to be 500 men.

It is rumoured here that on account of the Chinese refusing the most favoured nation clause to Japan and so on, there may be war with Japan also.

An enquiry was held to-day at the Customs Taotai's Yamên into the collision case of the *Hingshing* and the junk; the result is not known yet.

The Censors seem to be going for the Seventh Prince. Cheng Pai Ling has memorialized that the opening of the Tzel Tau mines will interfere with the Fung-shui of the Western Tombs. Since that another Censor has joined Cheng Pai-ling, and memorialised against the railroad. It will be very interesting to see how the Empress will act, and what the Seventh Prince will decide to do.

It is said Cheng Pai Ling was here about 33 days ago, and had an interview with Mr. Tong King-sing, because he and his friends were not wanted. The Chinese seem to attribute Cheng Pai Ling's Memorial to this.

4th May.

It appears that there are some brighter prospects after all for the Kai Ping mines, in the new shaft sunk; with seams Nos. 3, 5, and 8 in the old shaft they are turning out a better quality of coal—about 300 tons a day. With the probability of receiving permission to work the N. E. iron mines the shares are going up again here; from Tls. 110 last week they have gone up to Tls. 150 this week; and holders refuse to sell. The new Canal is not quite finished; therefore only small quantities are coming down. The Chinese residents here have become interested in mining, buying and selling shares, as reports arrive from the various mines commenced here. The Copper and Silver Mine shares are down; no buyers at 80 per cent. discount; many are desirous to sell even at 40 per cent. below par, so as to enable them to secure Kai Ping shares. What speculators the Chinese really are!

To-day the various Consuls and the Customs Taotai met at 2 p.m. to discuss and advise the Customs Taotai to accept the application by the Russian Consul, which was objected to at the last meeting, and since then approved by all the Foreign Ministers; namely, that the Whampoa Dues to be collected on Teas be, 1 per mille instead of 1 per cent. on Tls. 50 duty, payable; duty being payable at a value of Tls. 50 per picul, against an average of Tls. 20. The Taotai is to accept the Russian merchants' application, and he is, with the Consuls, to fix a scale, at which rate hereafter Wharfage dues have to be paid on Teas; which it will no doubt be satisfactorily arranged to pay.—*Shanghai Mercury* Correspondent.

NEWCHWANG.

5th May.

There is nothing worth writing about except the weather, which keeps unusually cold and cheerless. We have had some rain, and much good has been done to the ground thereby, but it looks as if we shall have a late summer. Monsieur Dillon, who started for the north during the winter to enquire into the assault on Abbé Conraux, has not yet returned, but is daily expected. The roads have been so bad since the thaw set in that probably he has not been able to travel so fast as he would have liked. The German barque *Frances & Amanda* got ashore outside the Lightship and was abandoned. She has since been sold at auction, and I hear has become a total wreck. There was no cargo, fortunately. Arrivals of shipping fall short of last season, and business generally is not very brisk, owing partly to the want of confidence in consequence of failures in the south.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

THE SWATOW DIFFICULTY.

The special correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt* writes as follows:—

London, 19th March, 1883.

In continuation of my letter of the 3rd instant concerning the landing of German Marines near the Chinese port of Swatow I am now in a position to give further particulars concerning this affair, and the following explanations may considerably assist in clearly judging of the entire dispute at issue.

The German firm of Dircks & Co. in Swatow—of which the German merchant-Consul Schaar is a partner—purchased some time ago from their compradore* the disputed piece of foreshore situated near Swatow and formerly belonging to the Chinese Fiscus.

The land was purchased on the strength of a title deed the legal validity of which was questioned because it did not bear that unconditionally necessary "final seal" by virtue of which the holder of the title deed legally and finally gets possession of the ground mentioned in said title deed and in consequence of which the property is enrolled in the name of the title deed-owner in a kind of Ground Register kept by the Chinese Local Authorities.

Although—notwithstanding the absence of this "final seal" on Dircks' title-deed—a legally well founded claim of the German firm or their Compradore to the disputed land cannot be roundly denied, but considering the circumstances, is even thought a probable one, yet, there is, on the other hand, no doubt that the formal lawful validity of Dircks' title deed can legally be contested owing to the absence of the "final seal." For according to Chinese law every title deed bearing no "final seal" is to be taken as equal to an act of preliminary agreement which imposes upon the title deed holder certain conditions and obligations after the fulfilment of which the holder is enabled to acquire, without difficulty, the final seal authenticating the formal legality of the deed, and definitely to enter into possession of the land mentioned in the title deed. It has, therefore, to be shown why the "final seal" is wanting on Dircks' title deed.

The Chinese authorities are always prone to suspect behind such irregularities some act of their own subjects which tends to be detrimental to the Chinese Government; such subjects often, on the one hand, claiming their natural rights as Chinese citizens and on the other hand evading the Chinese jurisdiction by making their property figure under the name of a European amenable only to a Consular jurisdiction, so as to formally put forward the European in case of an action of the Chinese authorities. Although this is not affirmed in the case of the partner of the firm of Dircks & Co., yet it appears to be certain that the title deed of Dircks & Co. is not quite in order. For, like the firm of Dircks & Co.,—the Chinese Swatow Customs authorities, which are under the supreme control of the Englishman Sir Robert Hart in Peking, had, some years ago, acquired such a title deed of the disputed territory, on the strength of which these authorities maintained that the piece of land was their property.

Thus the disputed land question had occupied, some time since, the attention of the German Consulate at Canton to which the firm of Dircks & Co. had appealed; and in the beginning of November the German Minister at Peking, Mr. von Brandt, had, through his interpreter, Mr. Arendt, urged the Peking Foreign Office to settle the affair. Mr. Arendt was promised the intervention of the Foreign Office, with the remark that owing to the great distance this could not well be done before three weeks. To this Mr. Arendt replied that, if the affair was not quickly settled, the German Legation *would help themselves*; a threat which appears to exclude the original supposition that Mr. von Brandt knew nothing of the landing at Swatow.

The German Consul at Canton, Mr. Travers, had, however, before sent his Consular interpreter, Mr. von Möllendorff, to Swatow to settle the affair with the local Chinese authorities; but omitting, as he ought to have done, to ask the Viceregal office to duly notify the Swatow local authorities that Mr. von Möllendorff would formally represent him (the Consul). In consequence Mr. von Möllendorff returned twice from Swatow to Canton without having effected his object, and only then Mr. Consul Travers at Canton asked the Viceregal office to notify the Swatow local authorities that Mr. von Möllendorff was to represent him (the Consul). Without, however, awaiting the information from the Viceregal office that this had been duly done and that Mr. von Möllendorff could now go to Swatow to negotiate with the local authorities there, Mr. von Möllendorff went a third time to Swatow and found himself—as before—in the same situation because the necessary information from the Viceregal office had not arrived.

Now,—one day before the landing of the troops—the Swatow Chinese Customs authorities brought matters to a head by putting up posts round the disputed territory—a Chinese custom observed on acquirement of land—and declaring (on the posts) the land to be Customs property. On the German part—perhaps according to the views taken by the German merchant-Consul Schaar, who was very much interested in the matter—this was interpreted as an act of violence which had to be answered by violence, and the landing of troops and the hoisting of the German flag consequently took place at the aforesaid time. Now, on the Chinese part it is not admitted that the putting up of boundary posts on the part of the Chinese Customs authorities can be interpreted as an act of violence. It is regarded that in the case of land purchases in China, the putting up of posts is only a customary mode of notice to parties believing themselves to have any claims on the lands thus marked out by poles to induce them to lodge a plaint in court. To provoke by putting up the poles anything else than the bringing about of a judicial decision would not have been the intention of the Chinese Customs authorities. It certainly would never have come to a landing of troops if Mr. Consul Travers at Canton instead of sending his interpreter had himself gone to Swatow in order to promptly arrange the painful affair with the heads of the local authorities there. That would have been simplest mode of dealing with the matter.

Already in December last, the German Foreign Office immediately after information received, declared themselves, in principle, against the landing of troops, and telegraphed to Mr. von Brandt at Peking to this effect. Notwithstanding this, Mr. von Brandt ordered three weeks later—owing to a cause till more trifling than that at Swatow—a second landing of troops at Amoy, a port a short distance from Swatow. It is a very interesting point to discover what weighty reasons induced the German Minister to take such energetic steps, as, in fairness, it cannot be doubted that with his knowledge of both the land and the people he only gave way to urgent motives.—*N. C. Daily News.*

* A Chinese employé who arranges the transactions between foreign firms established in China and the natives. Such compradore is often the real owner of the mercantile establishment and his property is thus removed from the jurisdiction of the Chinese Authorities and made subject to a Consular Court.—*Pogo-Shiati Cor.*

"How did you come to break off your engagement with Miss Snowball?" asked Uncle Moses of a darkey.—"In de fust place, Uncle Moses, she wasn't bearry young, and she didn't had no money, and jawed like de debbel; and secondly, she wouldn't hab me, and went and married anudder niggah, so I tuk the advice ob my frens and jess dropped her."

They were talking over music and the drama, at the table of their host, who, as they were already aware, owed his fortune to his own unaided exertions. "You are fond of Rossini?" asked one of his guests. "Passionately," replied the host. "How do you like his Barber?" "Don't know, sir—never patronised the man; have shaved myself for the last forty years."

THE PANIC AT HANKOW.

8th May.

I have purposely delayed writing you in order to obtain as much information as possible concerning the troubles which have so recently threatened us. We have to be thankful, however, that nothing more dreadful than exaggerated rumours have reached us. It is impossible at present either to ascertain or divine the origin of the affair, which was not, fortunately, allowed to develop into anything very serious, owing to the vigilance of the Chinese authorities whose energy in suppressing everything of a riotous tendency is both untiring and praiseworthy, and whose summary method of dealing with such turbulent and discontented characters as the leaders in this latest movement are is worthy of the highest commendation, they (the Chinese authorities) having decapitated no fewer than forty of the delinquents. Of course there has been no small amount of excitement, and we have had abundant material for conversation during the past week. As I have already observed, we are painfully ignorant of the why and wherefore of the disturbance, and are quite undecided as to whether we should accept the present pacific appearances as a guarantee of future quietness, or whether we should keep our loins girded and ready for emergencies, and thus prevent the possibility of our being surprised by any such other and equally unexpected and unwelcome portent of what we may expect from the tender mercies of an infuriated Chinese mob. The different stories told accounting for the scare (for happily it was nothing else) are strangely conflicting and irreconcilable to each other, for you hear on one hand that the miscreants composing the revolutionary body are all disbanded soldiers, and who, being too lazy to work and too proud to beg, have adopted a system of rapine and pillage as the easiest method of securing and eking out a miserable existence. They seem to have adopted as their motto "powder, panic, plunder," and acting under the influence of that brutality in their natures which could only suggest such a system, have formed themselves into a sort of secrety society, and living in a state of semi-brigandage scour the surrounding country in search of victims, and woe to those who have the misfortune to fall into their clutches.

Again, you hear the movement originated in a desire for revenge, owing to the Taotai of Hankow having some two years ago been the means of causing a local gentleman to be put to an ignominious death. It appears this man was an offender against the Government, but received a pardon for his crimes on distributing his estates (which seem to have been pretty extensive) amongst his former tenants. This he did, but very soon afterwards some pretext was found for beheading him. He, however, made his former tenants take an oath to avenge his death on the Taotai whenever a favourable opportunity should present itself. The tenants seemed to think the time had come to fulfil their promise and intended murdering the Taotai, robbing the banks and stores, and setting fire to the town.

Others again profess to see in the disquiet which now prevails the "cloud no bigger than a man's hand" foreboding mischief over all the land, and a calamitous future for China; nothing less, indeed, then another rebellion in embryo, adding as an additional argument that it was from similar insignificant beginnings that arose the late Taiping Rebellion, assuming as it finally did those gigantic proportions which are now matters of history.

This last solution of the enigma has many believers among the Chinese, who will tell you terrible tales of the perfect preparations made by the rioters for a simultaneous attack on Wuchang, Hanyang and Hankow, of bonfires ready to be kindled as signals, and leaders ready to march with their several gangs to deeds of inglorious bloodshed and plunder, that the strength of the revolutionary body was something like 6,000 men all armed, and commanded by some of the bravest men the world has ever known; and I venture to add some of the most murderous desperadoes. I will relate as briefly as possible what has actually occurred within our sight and hearing during the last nine or ten days.

I think it was on Sunday, 29th April, we first heard the rumours of an intended rising amongst the natives, but were unable to ascertain whether the movement was an anti-foreign one or was merely some trouble amongst some of the rival factions, as there are a number of those latter up here. Nothing of any importance occurring in connection with those rumours, we were disposed to treat them somewhat lightly.

On Monday the plot thickened and we early listened to all the *on dits* which were alike weird and crooked, but not sufficiently terrifying to cause any serious alarm. In the evening the following story was circulated. Somewhere in the Hankow city, where the natives are largely employed making nails for tea-boxes, and brass ornaments and utensils of all kinds, some minor mandarin had his attention attracted to a steady influx of strange and objectionable looking wretches, and surmising they meant mischief, despatched no fewer than three notes of warning to the Taotai, who, it seems, was very suspicious of the authenticity of these notes and declined walking into any trap which might have been laid for him with his eyes open, but he sent some of his emissaries to the mandarin with instructions to arrest any of the "suspects" he thought fit. Two were arrested and taken to the Yamên and there confessed their complicity in a scheme to sack and burn the towns of Wu-chang and Hankow. They also admitted the existence of a society and gave the necessary information as to marks, signs, &c., whereby the "brethren" could be distinguished. This led to the arrest on Tuesday and Wednesday of over 100 members of this gang, the effect of which on the minds of the peace-abiding citizens may be easily imagined. The rumours thus, substantially supported, created the utmost consternation in the cities, and a general panic ensued. Thousands of the natives fled from the city into the country, carrying away what goods and chattels they could; indeed, the exodus continued until the gates were shut on Wednesday night, and then the affrighted populace turned in the other direction and took passages down the river in steamers, junks, and even sampans. This was a grand harvest for the sampan folks. Fares which but a day previously were called exorbitant at *five cash*, were now paid with *five hundred* and no questions asked. During these two days the rowdies continued flocking into the city, and in the course of Thursday another 100 were taken. The crisis may be said to have reached its height on Thursday, and it is estimated that something like 30,000 people had left their houses. There was a complete cessation of business, and all the stores were shut. The soldiery on the city wall were supplied with ball cartridges and the military Mandarins received instructions from their superior to permit no breach of the peace. The foreigners really had to make room for a little bit of genuine anxiety on this day; and the Chairman of the Council with characteristic energy had the number of native constables in the Settlement doubled and supplied with swords. The British Consul with characteristic cautiousness and zeal for his own safety, ordered his private constables to "surround" the Consulate and defend it from all marauders, and sack of us, with characteristic apprehension of unknown and coming evil, held our breath and waited, and finally the event, of which all these things are but the shadow, with characteristic wilfulness and perversity, blew over as quietly as could be desired, filling us with a feeling, perhaps, rather of disappointment than relief, and without so much as scorching a hair or scratching one's flesh, ended in—well, no, not in smoke but in blood, since as I have already told you over 40 of these poor misguided wretches paid the penalty of the offence with their lives. Twelve of the prisoners were tried and beheaded on Saturday, and on Sunday p.m. the number of decapitations had reached thirty-eight, on Monday, 7th inst., forty, and I hear of one or two more to-day. Heads have been sent to Wuchang and others are exposed in baskets in Han-yang and Hankow. I went to see the one at the Hankow West gate, but, ugh! it was a ghastly spectacle, a terrible warning to the rising generation should they ever be tempted to follow in the steps of evil-doers. Other heads have been sent to the surrounding villages where they are to be exhibited on some conspicuous elevation.

Proclamations have been issued by the respective Governors of Honan and Hupeh denouncing the leaders and instigators of the recent movement as traitors to

one astern, and shortly after ten o'clock the great ladder was slowly lowered and the chain of buckets began to move around it. The current was tremendously strong, and fears appeared to be entertained lest, if too great a strain were put on the vessel in the operation of dredging, one or both of the cables should part. However, the work was continued with two anchors only, and the dredging was proceeded very cautiously. Either from this or some other cause many of the buckets came up only partly filled with mud, while others contained nothing but water. The consequence was that at the end of two hours' dredging, the tanks contained very much less than the guranteed amount of six hundred tons of mud, the result appearing to cause considerable dissatisfaction amongst the Chinese officials and their agent, Mr. Watson. In spite of the precautions taken, the cable attached to the stern anchor parted, leaving the anchor and about fifteen fathoms of cable in the river, with a buoy, which the Captain had taken the precaution of attaching to it, indicating its whereabouts. Before the trial commenced the Chinese had made preparations of a primitive kind for testing the performance of the machine. A daub of paint stuck on one of the buckets enabled them to verify the number of buckets which were said to be attached to the ladder, and to time the revolution of the chain; while a slate and pencil were made use of to register the number of buckets which came up full, half full, or empty of mud. At the end of two hours dredging, the ladder was hauled up, and the vessel steamed off past H.M.S. *Audacious* and emptied her tanks into the Yangtsze. She then returned to the bar; and the Captain having, with some difficulty, recovered his strayed anchor, the pilot pointed the vessel's head up the channel and the *An Ding* sped homewards, reaching Shanghai soon after six o'clock. It cannot be denied that the trial was in a measure a failure, but at the same time it was apparent that the want of success did not arise from any fault inherent in the machine itself, and that the Woosung Bar does not offer any insuperable difficulties against the clearance of the channel. The current is strong and the mud is somewhat heavy, but from the manner in which Messrs. Simons's machine performed its work, there is every reason to believe that when she is properly prepared for her operations and managed with due care she will not only be found equal to performing the amount of work guaranteed by her builders, but will be able to clear the channel as speedily as can reasonably be expected. There will probably be another trial of the dredger in a day or two, and we have little doubt that it will be attended with greater success.—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE TELEGRAPH DIFFICULTY.

The *Shanghai Courier* writes as follows on the above question:—

We have been wondering for some time how soon the Eastern Extension Company was going to open its line to Hongkong. The *Sharard Osborn* arrived some months ago, the *Scotia* came and laid the sea cable and departed, and still there has been no sign of life. Various rumours have been current to account for the delay. It was said that the representatives of the Eastern Company having some time since consented to land their shore end on a hulk, the Chinese were endeavouring to keep the Company to this condition, while the Company was insisting on having the same facilities as are enjoyed by the Great Northern Telegraph Company. Another story was that the opposition of the Chinese was due to the refusal of the Hongkong Government to allow the Chinese Hongkong and Canton cable to be extended from Kowloon to Hongkong, and that until this permission was granted, no English cable was to be landed on Chinese soil. Some averred that the real opposition came from the Great Northern Telegraph Company, who believe themselves to have a sole concession, not only to land cables on the mainland of China, but to construct all the land lines the Chinese may require for a considerable number of years. We do not know exactly, and probably shall not know, whether the delay from which the Eastern Company has suffered, is due to one or all of these causes; but we are glad to know that the difficulty is at last arranged. The land line from Shanghai to Woosung is being constructed, and in a few days the Eastern Company's office here will be in direct communication with Hongkong. Arrangements are being made to build a station at Woosung, and in a very brief period the alternative line to Hongkong will be open for use and in active operation.

To enable this satisfactory result to be reached, however, the Chinese have not given way. The station in Shanghai, the land line to Woosung, and the station there, are to be the property of the Chinese authorities, and are to be leased by the Eastern Company. The Great Northern Telegraph Company are, we understand, to be placed on a similar footing. Their land line and station are to be sold to the Chinese, and by them leased to the Company. The Chinese have learnt enough of western ways to realise that railways and telegraphs are within the control of governments, and they are practically asserting their right to allow or forbid the erection of telegraph lines over their soil. As they found purchase to be the best way of confirming their right to forbid the operation of the railway between this and Woosung, so they are buying the Great Northern Company's land line; and these foreign enterprises suffer no practical inconvenience from the assertion. It was long ago pointed out that if the Chinese once began to walk along the path of progress to which their steps were being so urgently directed, the results would probably not be altogether to the advantage of foreigners. This conservative country has been induced to send legations to foreign countries, and to take an English barrister of Chinese birth as foreign adviser at Tientsin: and while we have been engaged in teaching it its duties, by the aid of its Ministers and its adviser, it has been learning its rights. The Ambassadors in Europe have taught it that treaties must be construed strictly and that they are not subject to the interpretation of the first Consul at hand: that foreign governments retain in their own hands the right to allow the construction of public works, and that a free state may refuse, if it chooses, to allow railways and telegraphs to be erected on its soil, or may make what conditions seem good to it, when it allows them to be built. Our municipality jealously guards its right to forbid water pipes or tramways or telegraph lines to be constructed in its limits, except on its own conditions: and we cannot refuse to the Chinese government the rights which we exact for ourselves. As long as foreign governments continue to remove their nationals from the cognisance of the native courts of justice, China and Japan cannot be considered fully to have entered the comity of nations: but there are good reasons why extraterritoriality should not be hastily abolished. Our peculiar position here in this regard does not allow us, as was the idea in the good old days, to do just as we like in the country generally: and the very reasonable arrangement that has been made with the Telegraph Companies shews that the Government has not been inspired with that wild hatred of foreign inventions which is sometimes attributed to the present Viceroy at Nanking. As long as the conditions of the leases that are being made with the Telegraph Companies are observed, no practical disadvantage can arise from the way in which the difficulty has been arranged; and experience leads us to have no apprehension that these leases will not be honourably carried out. There might have some little discontent if, as was at one time feared, the Eastern Company had been made to join their sea-cable to a Chinese-worked land line, and had had to send all their messages through a Chinese office here; but as the whole of the line, though belonging to Chinese, will be exclusively in the hands of the Company, there is no ground for anything but satisfaction that so good a *modus vivendi* has been arrived at between the Companies and the Government.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 15th May.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/7½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight...3/7½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/7½
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..3/8
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4.55
Credits, at 4 months' sight.....4.63

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 223
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 223
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight.....73

SHARES.

Luzons have advanced with sales to-day at $78 and $80 for cash, and $80 and $82 for the end of June. A good lot of Sugars have been placed at $182 for cash, and $183 for the end of the month, the market closing firm with buyers at $184 for cash. A sale of Steamboats is reported at $41 prom. Banks close weak with sellers at 180 per cent. prem.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—147 per cent. premium.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—New Issue—145 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—$625 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,400 per share.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,650 per share.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 1,000 per share
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—$205 per share.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited—$140 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$1,225 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$340 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—54 per cent. premium.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$41 premium.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—5 per cent. premium.
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited, —22½ per cent. premium.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$82 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$180 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$184 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—1 per cent. premium.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$80 per share.
Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—$170 per share.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited —$82 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874—Nominal.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—Nominal.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—2 per cent. prem.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 per cent. prem.

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

16TH TO 22ND MAY, 1883.

	Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.	Low Water. Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.
			h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
	W.	16	m 6 8	3 1	m 11 29	1 5
			5 33 a	2 8	11 53 a	0 6
	Th.	17	m 6 36	3 4	0 26 a	1 0
			6 42 a	2 6		
	F.	18	m 6 59	3 8	m 0 9	0 8
			7 34 a	2 6	1 11 a	0 6
	Sat.	19	m 7 21	3 11	m 0 39	0 9
			8 18 a	2 5	1 51 a	0 1
	S.	20	m 7 43	4 3	m 1 13	0 10
			8 53 a	2 5	2 20 a	−0 4
	M.	21	m 8 4	4 6	m 1 42	0 11
			9 28 a	2 5	3 8 a	−0 3
	Tu.	22	m 8 23	4 8	m 2 12	1 0
			10 4 a	2 4	3 41 a	−0 11

The height of mean sea-level has been determined at 7.596 feet above zero of the tide-gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard; and the Low-water Ordinary Spring-Tides, to which datum the heights in these Tables are referred, are 5.596 feet above zero.

The heights in the Tables marked with a minus (−) sign are below Low-Water Ordinary Spring Tides, and should be subtracted from the constants given above.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & Co.'s REGISTER.)

May 16th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.014
Barometer—1 P.M.	29.978
Barometer—4 P.M.	29.999
Thermometer—9 A.M.	83
Thermometer—1 P.M.	84
Thermometer—4 P.M.	84
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	79
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	80
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	80
Thermometer—Maximum	85
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	79

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

May 15th.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	Hongkong. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Hongkong. On date at 10 A.M.	Amoy. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Amoy. On date at 10 A.M.	Shanghai. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Shanghai. On date at 10 A.M.	Manila. On date at 4 P.M.
Barometer	29.90	29.95	29.80	29.82	29.76	29.84	30.06
Thermometer attached	84.3	84.0	84.0	79.0	67.0	63.5	84.0
Direction of Wind	s	s	SSW	W	SSE	N	NW
Force	4	5	2	1	2	2	2
Dry Thermometer	83.0	84.0	—	—	66.5	62.0	82.3
Wet Thermometer	79.0	78.0	—	—	65.0	61.0	78.8
Weather	b.c.	b.c.	—	—	o.r.m	o.r.m	o.b.
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Rain fallen	—	—	—	—	—	25	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundredth. THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.
DIRECTION OF WIND is registered every two points, N. N.N.E., N.E., &c.
FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 3 to 5 moderate, 5 to 7 fresh, 7 to 8 strong, 8 to 10 heavy, 10 to 12 violent.
STATE OF WEATHER.—*B.* Clear blue sky. *C.* Cloudy. *D.* Dridzly. *F.* Fog. *G.* Foggy. *H.* Hail. *L.* Lightning. *M.* Misty. *O.* Overcast. *P.* Passing showers. *Q.* Squally. *R.* Rainy. *S.* Snow. *T.* Thunder. *U.* Red, threatening. *V.* Visibility. *W.* Storm. *Z.* Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.
RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon to noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundredths.

INSURANCES.

FORTUNA ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS-ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT, BERLIN.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Mk. 1,500,000.
RESERVE FUNDS .....Mk. 780,000.
ANNUAL INCOME .....13,774,½.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [1324

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at ½ per Cent. Nett premium per Annum.
NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [2

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [18

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [11

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.
LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Agents, Sun Fire Office.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1881. [15

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [14

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Nestor (str.)	Nish		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 17th inst.
LONDON, &c., via SUEZ CANAL	Sutlej (str.)	Johnson		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, via SUEZ, &c.	Djemnah (str)	D. Boisseuil Baron		Messageries Maritimes	To-morrow, at Noon.
MARSEILLES, via SAIGON, &c.	Liban (str.)	Candelle		Adamson, Bell & Co.	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
NEW YORK	Nicholas Thayer	Crosby	Hongkong	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	C. B. Hazeltine	Gilkay	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
TRIESTE, &c.	Berenice (str.)	P. Crillovich		Melchers & Co.	On 26th inst., at NOON.
SAN FRANCISCO	Guardian	Fletcher	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Penobscot	Eaton	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO, via Y'HAMA	Arabia (str.)			O. & O. S. S. Co.	On 21st inst., at 3 P.M.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,	Gordon Castle (str.)	Waring		Gibb, Livingston & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B. C., &c.	Mercury	Panno	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
BOMBAY, via STRAITS	Sumatra (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA, via STRAITS	Moray (str.)	Duncan	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-day, at 2 P.M.
CALCUTTA, via STRAITS	Crystal (str.)	R. A. Darling	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	To-day, at 2 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	Menzaleh (str.)	Homery		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA, via NAGASAKI, &c.	Zambesi (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 26th inst., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE, &c.	Kumamoto-Maru (str.)	Drummond		M. B. M. S. S. Co.	On 25th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Rohilla (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Amazone (str.)	Mace		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
MANILA	Butuan (str.)	Ojinaga		Dunn, Melbye & Co.	On 18th inst., at 5 P.M.
MANILA via AMOY	Diamante (str.)	Wright	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	To-day, at 5 P.M.
FOOCHOW	Rosslyn (str.)	McKechnie		Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 19th inst., at 3 P.M.
AMOY	Compta (str.)	Schaafsma	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-day, at 5 P.M.
SWATOW AND BANGKOK	Feilung (str.)	W. N. Allison	Hongkong	Yuen Fat Hong	To-morrow, at 8 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY, & F'CHOW	Douglas (str.)	S. Ashton		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at Noon.

INSURANCES.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY, £1,000,000 Sterling.
OF WHICH IS PAID-UP ... £100,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND UPWARDS OF ..... £120,000 Sterling.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... £250,000 Sterling.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at HONGKONG, CANTON, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, and HANKOW, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [12

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:—
On First-class European Tenements ..... at ½ %, Net per Annum.
On First-class Godowns, & Merchandise stored therein ..... at ½ %, Net per Annum.
On Coals ..... at 1 %, Net per Annum.
On Petroleum in licensed Godowns ..... at 1½ %, Net per Annum.
On First-class Chinese Tenements ..... at 2 %, Net per Annum.
On Second-class Chinese Tenements ..... at 2½ %, Net per Annum.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents for Phœnix Fire Office.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1881. [17

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at ½ %, nett per Annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [692

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January 1882. [958

THE CHINA MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED) Tls. 1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
TONG KING SING, Esq., Chairman.
CHU YU CHEE, Esq. | CHANG SU HO, Esq.
CHING TO CHAI, Esq. | YIP YU TIN, Esq.
and ten others.
HO SHEN CHEE, Esq., Secretary.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to all parts of the World.
Usual returns of Premia are made to all Contributors of Business whether Shareholders or not.
HO SHEN CHEE, Secretary.
Head Office, Hankow Road, Shanghai, 1st June, 1882. [1092

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK.
RATES ON FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS REDUCED TO ½ PER CENT. NETT PER ANNUM FROM THIS DATE.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1881. [60

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED), $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEUNG ON, Esq., President.
SAN HUP, Esq. | YO N CHONG-PENG, Esq.
CHAN LI CHUNG, Esq. | Q. HOI CHUNE, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.
Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.
WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [527

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [13

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
INSURANCES Effected for Life or Short Periods; on Joint Lives; and on the limited payment system.
For Particulars, apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Agents.
Hongkong, 7th December, 1882. [16

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premia for LIFE INSURANCE in China.
MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1879. [1046

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.
A GUNBOAT'S BATTERY of 3 30-POUNDERS DAHLGREN'S STEEL RIFLED GUNS (of very long range); and 2 24-POUNDERS BRONZE HOWITZERS, all on carriages, with a quantity of Shot, Shell and Grape Shot. A Powerful STEAM LAUNDRY as good as new with about 5 tons of BAR SOAP; 3 New Gunboat's BOILERS, 20 H.P. each, tested to 180 lbs. to the square inch; 7 VERTICAL BOILERS, from 5 to 12 H.P.; 7 ENGINES, from 5 to 12 H.P.; 1 new CENTRIFUGAL PUMP, discharges 5,000 gallons of water per minute; 1 PORTABLE JIB CRANE 450 fathoms CHAIN CABLE, from ¾ to 2 inches, and a 5-Oared LIFE BOAT WHALER, by White of Cowes, as good as new.
For Particulars, apply to J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer, Queen's Road.
19207.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE 1874, "WEISSLACK."
$20 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
$19 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
GRAND VIN CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
$24 .....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$7.50 .....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8.50 .....per case of 2 dozen pints.
CHATEAU LAROSE.
$12.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5 .....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 .....per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 28th March, 1881. [20

NOW READY

CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, COCHIN CHINA, SIAM, &c. FOR 1883.
With which is incorporated THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

The issue for 1883, which is the TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL PUBLICATION, has been considerably extended, both in the Directory proper and in the Appendix. The ports in BORNEO have been added to the former; whilst the latter includes in addition to the usual contents, the Treaty between BRAZIL and CHINA, the new regulations for the overland trade between RUSSIA and CHINA, the Revised Consular Regulations for the Treaty Ports of China, Pilotage Regulations and other additions.
The ALPHABETICAL LIST of FOREIGN RESIDENTS again has been much increased.
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY contains the following Lithographed MAPS and PLANS:—
CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PEAK.
MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.
PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.
NEW MAP OF THE FAR EAST.
PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON.
PLAN OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS AT SHANGHAI.
PLAN OF YOKOHAMA.
PLAN OF MANILA
MAP OF THE TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.
The large Edition consists of over ONE THOUSAND pages of printed matter. It is indispensable in every Mercantile Office in the Far East and will be found a useful *vade mecum* to those travelling either on business or pleasure.
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY is published in Two Forms—Complete at $5; smaller edition $3.
Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—
MACAO.....Messrs. A. A. de Mello & Co.
SWATOW .....Messrs. Campbell & Co.
AMOY .....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOCHOW .....Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO .....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'ghai.
SHANGHAI .....Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI .....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
NORTHERN & RIVER PORTS } Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
NAGASAKI .....The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA..The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA.....*Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA .....Messrs. Viuda de Loyzaga & Co.
SAIGON .....Mr. Crettier.
SINGAPORE.....Messrs. Sayle & Co.
BANGKOK .....Messrs. A. Bjurling & Co.
LONDON .....Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON .....Messrs. Geo. Street & Co.
LONDON .....Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37, Park Row.
Daily Press Office, 27th January, 1883.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
THE Company's Steamship "AMAZONE," Commandant Mace, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, shortly after her arrival from Europe.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1883.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
THE Company's Steamship "MENZALEH," Commandant Homery, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA, shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1883.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND NEW TACOMA, W.T.
THE American Ship "MERCURY," Panno, Master, will load here for the above Ports and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [792

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship "DOUGLAS," Captain S. Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 16th inst., at NOON.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1883. [941

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.
THE Steamship "CRYSTAL," Captain R. A. Darling, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 16th instant, at Two P.M., instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1883. [951

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.
THE Company's Chartered Steamship "MORAY," Captain Duncan, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 16th instant, at Two P.M., instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1883. [949

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, FIJI, AND TASMANIA.)
THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Chartered Steamer "GORDON CASTLE," Captain Waring, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 16th instant, FOUR P.M.
Parcels (all of which must be sent to our Office) will be received up to 4 P.M. on 15th instant.
Contents and Value of Packages must be declared.
For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1883. [835

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.
THE Company's Steamship "DIAMANTE," Captain Wright, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 16th instant, at FIVE P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1883. [952

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.
THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Company's Chartered Steamer "FEILUNG," Captain W. N. Allison, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 17th inst., at EIGHT A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1883. [954

STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "SUMATRA," will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 17th May, at FOUR P.M., instead of as previously advertised.
E. L. WOODIN, Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1883. [956

FOR MANILA DIRECT.
THE Spanish Steamship "BUTUAN," Captain Ojinaga, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at FIVE P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DUNN, MELBYE & Co.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1883. [942

FOR FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship "ROSSLYN," Captain McKechnie, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at THREE P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1883. [950

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship "NESTOR," Captain Nish, will be despatched on or about the 17th May.
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1883. [819

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 A. I. I. American Bark "NICHOLAS THAYER," Crosby, Master, will load here for the above Port and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1883. [935

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE American Ship "GUARDIAN," Fletcher, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [791

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Bark "PENOBSCOT," Eaton, Master, will load here for the above Port and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [785

FOR NEW YORK.
THE American Bark "C. B. HAZELTINE," Gilkey, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1883. [518

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA;
ALSO, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND ALL INDIAN PORTS, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 17th day of May, 1883, at NOON, the Company's Steamship "DJEMNAH," Commandant de Boisseuil Baron, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted until NOON of 16th May, 1883.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 16th May, 1883. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1883.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE; VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "ARABIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama on MONDAY, the 21st May, 1883, at THREE P.M.
Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.
All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.
RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 %, from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 %, will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 %, from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
F. E. FOSTER, Agent.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1883.

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

THE Steamship "LIBAN," Caudolle, Commander, will sail at FOUR P.M., on MONDAY, the 21st May, for MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, and SUEZ; and with leave to call at PENANG and TUTICORIN. In connection with these Steamers the Company runs a Line from MARSEILLES to HAVRE and LONDON, leaving MARSEILLES after arrival of the Steamer from CHINA.
The Company also runs Steamers regularly from MARSEILLES to numerous Ports in the MEDITERRANEAN

EXTRACTS.

HOME SICKNESS.

Oh! for the beautiful sunlight
That smiles on hill and lea,
And oh! for thy glorious freshness
Thou rippling western sea!
The smell of the purple heather,
The myrtle wild and thyme,
And the balmy fragrant sweetness,
Of the autumn's golden prime!

Oh for a sight of Ben-Novis!
Methinks I see him now
As the morning sunlight crimsons
The snow-wreath on his brow,
As he shakes away the shadows,
His heart the sunshine thrills,
And he towers high and majestic
Amidst a thousand hills.

And Lochiel that streak of silver,
Where mountains wild and steep
Seem stretching in all their grandeur
Far down in the blue deep,
A narrow stripe in its bosom
Reflects the azure skies,
That made me think in childhood
Of streams in Paradise.

But dearer far than Ben-Novis
And thy blue shores Lochiel,
The touch of the hand that bringeth
Emotion's gladsome thrill;
And the sight of the kindly faces
Mine eyes have yearned to see;
And the music of living voices,
That sound like psalms to me.

Oh! fair is the face of nature,
But fair all things above
Is the soul that from her window
Beams forth the light of love.
The wealth of affection treasured
In hearts that ne'er grow cold,
Is better than all earth's riches
Of precious gems and gold.

MARY MACKELLAR.

A ROMANCE IN POSTAGE STAMPS.

An advertisement has appeared every day of late in one of the Vienna papers, asking the owners of used postage stamps for contributions. The advertiser, it is now found out, is a young lady of the ballet; she needs some millions of stamps. The reason why is thus told: Last summer she went with Count Anton to Reichenau. The Count was not young, but generous. The ballerina was unhappy, however, and expressed her opinions on marriage to him very pointedly. At last the Count promised to lead the fair danseuse to the altar on one condition—if she would collect as many used postage stamps as would paper the walls of his grand salon. She took him at his word. The walls are now, it is said, covered with many thousands of stamps, but the *plafond* is still white, and the Vienna paper calls on the population of Vienna to assist in completing the work. "Up, ye postage stamp collectors of Vienna! Pour out the abundance of your stamp collections, so that the two loving, faithful hearts may at last be united."

BRANDY AS A DIGESTIVE.

The question whether alcohol can be made a substitute for solid food has been vigorously debated in France by two schools of *savants*; one headed by Mathias Dual, upholding the affirmative view, and the other, led by M. Perrin and others, maintaining the negative. Those schools have for some time past been conducting experiments for the support of their respective theories upon the vile bodies of certain luckless dogs. The alcohol was administered in all sorts of various quantities, with and without food; and the experiments added something to the professional study of gastronomic science. For it appeared, in the first place, that pure alcohol given without food causes a severe burning and lesion of the intestinal organs; secondly, that when given with or after a substantial meal in moderate quantities it facilitates digestion; and, thirdly, that if given in too large quantities, even with food, it has a directly contrary effect. Thus, of two dogs, to which 200 grammes of food had been given, with a moderate dose of brandy in the first case, and three times as much in the second, the former had digested three-quarters of his solid food in five hours, while the latter, after a similar period had digested none at all.—*Globe.*

FEMALE HALLUCINATIONS.

Recent circumstances have directed attention to certain remarkable delusions to which females of unstable nervous equilibrium are subject, either through hysteria or through similar disorders of the nervous system. Charcot and Bourneville give instances of the extraordinary self-deceptions that are frequent amongst hysterical patients. Dr. Legrand du Saulle, physician to the Salpêtrière, Paris, describes in his standard work, "*Les Hystériques*," some remarkable cases of hallucination, when females laboured under the belief that they have been struck or stabbed by others, even after having inflicted blows and wounds upon themselves. In one instance a young woman was found by her husband lying on the floor of her room in a fainting fit, her face covered with blood. On reviving from her swoon she stated that she had been attacked by armed men; the Paris newspapers related the case, and within three weeks two similar events occurred in the French metropolis. All these cases proved to be fabricated by the supposed victims. A young girl wounded herself slightly with a pistol. She gave the police authorities the most minute details about an imaginary assassin who, according to her account, fired the weapon, but she was found to be highly hysterical, and it was proved that she had wilfully wounded herself. In a third case in Dr. Du Saulle's experience, a young woman was found in a railway carriage, stabbed in the left side. The incident caused great excitement, but it was proved, contrary to her assertions, that she had inflicted the wound herself, and was a hysterical subject. A housemaid was found lying behind a door, bound, gagged, and covered with bruises. She stated that she had been brutally attacked by two burglars with blackened faces, but she was a highly hysterical woman, and there appears to have been strong evidence that she had contrived to tie her own hands and to gag and bruise herself. Perhaps the strangest case of all occurred in M. Tardieu's practice. A young lady, living at Courbevoie, wished to make herself an object of public interest by passing as a victim of a political conspiracy, which she pretended to have discovered. One night she was found in a state of the greatest mental perturbation, at the door of her apartment. She could not talk; but stated, in writing, that she had been attacked outside her own house by a man, who had attempted to garrotte her, at the same time striking her twice with a dagger. Only the lady's clothing was injured, and the body of her dress and her corset were found to be cut through, but at different levels. She tried to make out that the attempt at strangulation had caused dumbness. M. Tardieu remarked, in her hearing, that this infirmity rapidly disappeared when produced under circumstances of this kind. She soon managed to regain her speech; and, in a short time, admitted that the whole narrative had been developed out of her inner consciousness. Eccentricity in relatives is ever strongly presumptive of self-deception, when a female makes any statement or charges of ill-treatment of any kind. The constant fear of assassination, especially if based on reasonable grounds, is particularly liable to predispose nervous or excitable subjects to extraordinary delusions of this kind.—*British Medical Journal.*

AN AUSTRALIAN ASBESTOS MINE.

Every day new applications of that curious incombustible material, asbestos, are being found out, and the discovery of a fresh source of supply is therefore an event of no little importance. Hitherto it has been found chiefly in the older crystalline rocks of the Alpine and Pyrenean ranges, the mountainous region of North America and Silesia, and the best specimens of all have been obtained from Savoy. It has long been known to exist in Tasmania, but the claims of gold and tin on the attention of the miner have been held superior to those of asbestos, and the deposits have been left almost unworked. Recently, a large deposit has been found at Gundagai, in New South Wales, where a few enterprising miners have systematically undertaken the "winning" of this new Australian mineral. The lode has been prospected to a depth of about fifty feet and is described as very much resembling a quartz reef. Its trend is north and it has clearly defined walls and veins running into it on both sides. Where these veins join the main body the richest deposits of asbestos are found, often in large bunches, resembling the solidified produce of the silkworm, embedded in the solid rock, the fibres being beautifully white, flexible, long, and regularly laid. To prepare this "petrified silk-like" substance for the market, all that has to be done is to knock away the serpentine rock in which the lode is encased. The expense of mining is consequently very small, and there is none of the loss attending the "working" which is so often experienced in gold mining. So confident are the finders of this mine of asbestos in the extent of their find that they have formed a company for utilising the products of the mine in manufactures, many of which are already familiar in this country. The latest application of the mineral is in the manufacture of gloves for the use of electricians, asbestos being a non-conductor of electricity.—*Colonies and India.*

THE HAIRY ARMADILLO.

I do not know of a more striking instance in the animal kingdom of adaptation of structure to habits than is afforded by the hairy armadillo. He appears to us, roughly speaking, to resemble an ant-eater saddled with a dish-cover; yet this creature, with the cunning which nature gives it to supplement all deficiencies, finds in its bony incumbrance a highly efficient weapon of offence. Other edentates are diurnal, and almost exclusively insectivorous; they have unchangeable habits, very limited intelligence, and vanish before civilisation. The hairy armadillo alone has struck out a line for itself. An insect-hunter still, it is also carnivorous; and when unable to capture prey, feeds as readily as a wild dog on carrion. Failing animal food, it subsists on vegetable diet; and I have frequently found their stomachs stuffed with grass, so that when other species are starving it is always fat and vigorous. In the desert it is diurnal; but where man appears it becomes strictly nocturnal, and greatly increases in numbers in populous districts, so readily does it adapt itself to new conditions. It is not to be wondered at that the gauchos, keen observers of nature as they are, should make this species the hero of numberless fables of the Uncle Remus type, representing it as a versatile creature, exceedingly fertile in expedients, and duping his friend the fox in various ways. The *Dasypus villosus* will, I have no doubt, long survive all the other armadillos, and on this account alone it will have an increasing interest for the naturalist. A friend of mine, a careful observer, who was engaged in cattle-breeding amongst the stony sierras near Cape Corrientes, described to me an encounter he witnessed between an armadillo and a poisonous snake. While seated on the hillside one day he observed a snake, about 30 inches in length, lying coiled up on a stone 5 or 6 yards beneath him. By-and-by, a hairy armadillo appeared trotting directly towards it. Apparently the snake perceived and feared its approach, for it quickly uncoiled itself and began gliding away. Instantly the armadillo rushed on to it, and, squatting close down, began rocking its body backward and forward with a regular sawing motion, thus lacerating its victim with the sharp, deep-cut edges of its bony covering. The snake struggled to free itself, biting savagely at its aggressor, for its head and neck were disengaged. Its bites made no impression, and very soon it dropped its head, and when its enemy drew off it was dead and very much mangled. The armadillo at once began its meal, taking the tail in its mouth and slowly progressing towards the head; but when about a third of the snake still remained it suddenly trotted away, as if satisfied. Altogether, in its rapacious and varied habits this armadillo appears to have some points of resemblance with the hedgehog; and possibly, like the little European mammal it resembles, it is not harmed by the bite of venomous snakes.—*Field.*

PECULIARITIES OF LUNDY ISLAND.

The death recently occurred of the owner of Lundy Island. Mr. Heaven ruled the little Principality with patriarchal care, and had an advantage which few Sovereigns nowadays possess, of being uncontrolled by Constitution, Cabinet, or Parliament. For many years past the Government has been anxious to buy the island, in order, if necessary, to erect fortifications there; but Mr. Heaven stoutly refused to part with his rocky heritage. Every voyager who has passed up or down the Bristol Channel knows its wild cliffs, noisy with sea fowl. Every year hundreds of vessels take shelter under these granite ramparts, and the steeple of St. Mary's Redcliffe is not more familiar to the mariners who hail from the port of Bristol than is the "Constable" of "Old Lundy." Sailors refer to the isle in terms of affection just as yachtsmen and homesick Indians speak of "the Dear Old Rock," and, perhaps, for the same reason. It is the last bit of British soil they may see for long months or years, and on their return its grey crags and flashing light are the first tangible evidence of their native land being once more in view. The island has the ruins of a sea king's stronghold, a Pharos built on the site of St. Anne's Chapel, a mansion-house, some granite quarries, and a few dairy farms. With the off-lying "Slut" it comprises about 3,000 acres, and in all it is only three miles long by one broad. Butter, gannets, and granite are its chief products, and though a few sheep, goats, horses, and cattle graze the herbage of its narrow valleys big blocks of stone form its main export to the outer world. Lundy is not a hospitable spot, for, apart from the difficulty of reaching it except in open boats, or in the stone-bearing barges, the shores are rocky and precipitous, guarded by numerous treacherous reefs, and the solitary landing-place is surrounded by jagged points which make strangers wary of approaching it even when the sea is smooth and the wind fair. The Lundyites are therefore not much troubled with visitors, for though the quarrymen come and go, most of them are natives, and so attached to the island that, unless for a run to Clovelly (12 miles distant) or Barnstaple, they rarely care to leave their lonely home. In the reign of William and Mary a ship flying Dutch colours landed a party of men, ostensibly for the purpose of burying one of their comrades in consecrated ground. In reality, they were Frenchmen, and the coffin contained weapons with which the marauders armed themselves in the church, after requesting the Islanders to leave them alone to their funeral rites. Then, issuing forth, they desolated the little hamlet, hamstringing the horses and bullocks, flinging the sheep and goats over the cliffs, and stripping the inhabitants of the very clothes they wore. The inhabitants of Lundy are, therefore, wary of anybody seeking their hospitality, and manage to get along very well without newspapers and telegrams. But they are in possession of a certain local folk lore which would repay the investigation of the industrious collector of such vanishing fragments of popular history. On dark nights they see the spectre ship of Porthcurrie—a black, square-rigged, single-masted vessel—which at particular seasons passes steadily through the breakers, glides over the sands, ascends the valley, and steers away across the heath for some inland village of Devon or Cornwall, finally vanishing into thin vapour. No crew is ever seen, and no sound is ever heard; but when the ghostly craft appears it is a ship of ill omen, and no one prospers who has ever looked on its black sails. Long before Mr. Heaven became its liege lord, the island knew masters, for at an early date a certain Morisco, having conspired against the life of Henry III., fled thither, built the old castle, now crumbling into dust, turned pirate, and took hold of the vessels bearing French wine and Flemish wool to the fat towns along the Bristol Channel.

HOW CANADA OBTAINED ITS NAME.

The origin of the word Canada is curious enough. The Spaniards visited that country previous to the French, and made partial searches for gold and silver, and finding none, they often said among themselves "A ca' nada" (there is nothing here). The Indians, who watched closely, learned the sentence and its meaning. After the departure of the Spaniards the French arrived, and the Indians, who wanted none of their company, and supposed they also were Spaniards come on the same errand, were anxious to inform them that their labour was lost by tarrying in that country, and frequently repeated to them the Spanish sentence "A ca nada." The French, who knew as little of Spanish as the Indians, supposed this incessantly-recurring sound was the name of the country, and gave it the name of Canada, which it has borne ever since.

QUEEN VICTORIA AS GODDESS.

The *Spectator* says:—Sergeant Atkinson, presumably an inspector of roads, or, it may be, police officer, reports that a tribe in Orissa has adopted Queen Victoria as its deity. But there is absolutely no impossibility in the spread of this faith, and if it spreads, the consequences would be incalculable. The adhesion of a single province of India to the Queen in any way which made disloyalty or disobedience impossible would change all the conditions of government there, and rest the Empire, now so insecure, on a foundation of granite. Perhaps Queen Victoria will be angry; but still, even in a reign like hers, it may hereafter be recorded, as a most weird incident, that far down in a forgotten sea-coast province of India, where, also within her reign, millions of persons perished of hunger, a wild tribe, struck in some unknown way by the separateness of her personality, resolved that, of all they knew, she was the most probable depository of the breath of the Universal Spirit, and the fittest object for their worship.

MANKIND'S MISTAKES.

It is a mistake to labour when you are not in a fit condition to do so. To think that the more a person eats the healthier and stronger he will become. To go to bed at midnight and rise at daybreak, and imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained. To imagine that if a little work or exercise is good, violent or prolonged exercise is better. To conclude that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in. To eat as if you only had a minute to finish the meal in, or to eat without an appetite, or continue after it has been satisfied, merely to satisfy the taste. To believe that children can do as much work as grown people, and that the more hours they study the more they learn. To imagine that whatever remedy causes one to feel immediately better (as alcoholic stimulants) is good for the system, without regard to the after effects. To take off proper clothing out of season because you have become heated. To sleep exposed to a direct draught in any season. To think that any nostrum or patent medicine is a specific for all the diseases flesh is heir to.—*Sanitary Record.*

A BEGGARLY CONTRIBUTION.

"My dere frens," said a coloured preacher in a small town in Georgia, "we tanks you dis shenin' for 5dol 75c and one button. De man who but de betton in de hat sent it away in a good cause, put he loses an ole fren; for it am a greasy button. Now I'se not a rich man, for I'se a poor man, but I kin jist give dat man 1dol who'll come up an git his button. [A pause, with silence all over, and no one went up to get the button.] I dur you to cum up an' get de button. None of yous a cumin'? Well, I'se afeared you nebber see your ole fren no more It's a west button. My west's all uv buttons, an' no regular place for it. But I tells you what I does. I'll take dat button home an' have my wife sew it on somewhar whar you can all see it. Den when you cums to church you always sees your ole fren again. But now I tells you de man as put dat button in de hat, he no gentleman. He better git converted right away. He thort he get rid av dat button, but he never more mistaken in his life. Dat button bound to follow him all through dis world; an' when he gits down to de banks ob Jordan, de button be sure to be right smart after him, and when he gets across de ribber, on de udder side, look out, fur de button be dar before him.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

SUPERIORITY OF WOMAN.

Miss Susan Anthony, the great American advocate of female rights, is understood to be in England. She is well represented on New York platforms, however, by a Mrs. Blake, who proves that Adam was altogether inferior to Eve. Man was made from dust, and woman from man, and that, Mrs. Blake declares, is a "step upwards." Moreover, "Adam acknowledged Eve's superiority;" and whereas in the Scriptures "six verses are devoted to the story of Eve's fall," Adam is "contemptuously dismissed in about a line and a half;" which way of looking at it, however, is rather suggestive of New York journals than of anything else. Woman was always named before man, as "Isis and Osiris," "Cleopatra and Ptolemy," the lady said. Shakespeare, she omitted to say, wrote of "Anthony and Cleopatra," as of "Troilus and Cressida," "Romeo and Julliet;" but this did not bear out the lady's argument, and so she not injudiciously left it out. As for Dr. Dix, who declined to let the sexes study together in Columbia College, Mrs. Blake said he was generally described as being worse than the worst of his infamous predecessors. There were Romans, for instance, who carried off the Sabine women, and barbarously ill-treated them. "Their wardrobe even was limited to three dresses for each woman. Think of that, ladies, in these days of Saratoga trunks!" indignantly exclaimed Mrs. Blake.

An excellent story is told of a British soldier in Egypt. His colonel, observing him one morning wending his way to camp with a fine Egyptian rooster in his arms, hailed him to know if he had been stealing chickens.—"No, colonel," was the reply; "I just saw the old fellow sitting on the fence, and I ordered him to crow for old England, and he wouldn't, when I confiscated him for a rebel."

HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CHINESE ON THE 15TH MAY, 1883.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.95 to 3.10
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
Cotton Yarn, No. 10 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$88.50 to 98.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$98.00 to 105.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$112.00 to 116.50
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$78.00 to 79.50
Chintz, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.00 to 3.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$3.65 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.55 to 2.65
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$3.85 to 3.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.55 to 1.63
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.77 to 1.85
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$1.95 to 2.22
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.65 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$2.97 to 3.00
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds. & 32in. 6lbs. p. pc.	$1.20 to 1.25
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds. & 32in. 7lbs. p. pc.	$1.35 to 1.70
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XO p. pc.	$1.80 to 1.85
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. VV p. pc.	$2.30 to 2.35
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XX p. pc.	$2.45 to 2.50
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.63 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.78
Turkey Red Shirtings, 3 lbs., per piece	$1.75 to 2.40
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 32 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 30 reed, per piece	$2.15 to 2.35
White Shirtings, 61 to 36 reed, per piece	$2.45 to 2.60
White Shirtings, 63 to 40 reed, per piece	$2.60 to 3.35
White Shirtings, 690 reed, per piece	$3.45 to 3.50
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.50 to 3.82
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$5.00 to 5.32
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.45 to 3.55
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$3.75 to 3.85
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$4.25 to 4.45
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$5.70 to 5.75
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, BBB, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, MM Assorted per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 7.70
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$6.70 to 6.75
Lastings, DD, per piece	$12.50 to 13.20
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.72 to 0.73

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod, per piecul	$2.65 to 2.70
Iron, Hoop; per piecul	$2.85 to 3.10
Iron, Bar, per piecul	$3.30 to 3.35
Iron, Wire, per piecul	$6.25 to 6.35
Lead, WB, per piecul	$5.20 to 5.25
Lead, DB, per piecul	$5.05 to 5.10
Lead, Hole Chop, per piecul	$5.05 to 5.10
Quicksilver, English, per piecul	$52.50 to 57.70
Quicksilver, American, per piecul	$57.00 to 57.30
Steel, English, per tub	$3.65 to 3.75
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.15 to 4.25
Spelter, per piecul	$5.60 to 5.65
Tin, Malacca, per piecul	$33.40 to 34.50
Tin, Plates, per box	$4.90 to 4.95

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per piecul	$23.00 to 23.50
Alum, 1st quality, per piecul	$2.45 to 2.55
Alum, 2nd quality, per piecul	$1.75 to 1.85
Bark, Camphor, per piecul	$17.50 to 18.50
Beche de Mer, per piecul	$50.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per piecul	$11.50 to 12.50
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per piecul	$44.00 to 46.50
Bees Wax, White, per piecul	$73.00 to 79.50
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per piecul	$1,650 to 2,550
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per piecul	$650 to 800
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per piecul	$75.00 to 210
Brimstone, per piecul	$2.55 to 2.65
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$12.00 to 15.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$7.90 to 8.00

PRODUCE.

Camphor, packed, per piecul	$17.50 to 18.50
Camphor, Barous, clean, per piecul	$3,500 to 3,600
Camphor, Refuse, per piecul	$1,900 to 1,950
Cardamoms, Superior	$125 to 135
Cardamoms, Inferior, per piecul	$32.00 to 23.00
Cloves, per piecul	$35.00 to 36.50
Coals, Afloat, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.25 to 10.00
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.25 to —
Coffee, per piecul	$22.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per piecul	$20.50 to 21.00
Copper, Red, Japan, per piecul	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per piecul	$23.50 to 23.80
Cotton Bombay, per piecul	$16.30 to 16.60
Cotton, Calcutta, per piecul	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Ningpo, per piecul	$18.20 to 18.60
Cotton, Shanghai, per piecul	$16.80 to 17.50
Cotton, Shantung, per piecul	$16.20 to 16.80
Cotton, Tientsin, per piecul	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Tungchow, per piecul	$17.50 to 18.30
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$4.20 to 4.30
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.10 to 4.20
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.50 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$15.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chauchow, per piecul	$26.00 to 27.50
Dates, Black, per piecul	Tls. 4.4.5 to 4.5.5
Dates, Red, per piecul	Tls. 3.1.5 to 3.2.5
Dried Lily Flowers	$7.85 to 8.15
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	$1.49 to 1.54
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs.	$3.10 to 3.25
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	$6.20 to 6.35
Fungus	$39.50 to 40.00
Flints, per piecul	$0.50 to 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. piecul	$200 to 285
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. piecul	$160 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per piecul	Tls. 17.7.0 to 18.0.0
Hams, Superior, per piecul	Tls. 29.5.0 to 31.0.0
Hemp, Hankow, per piecul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per piecul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per piecul	$35.00 to 43.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per piecul	$4.90 to 5.30
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per piecul	$4.50 to 4.70
Mushrooms, per piecul	$38.00 to 45.50
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per piecul	$8.95 to 9.10
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per piecul	$7.25 to 7.45
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per piecul	$6.15 to 6.35
Pea Oil, per piecul	Tls. 3.2.5 to 3.3.0
Peas, White, per piecul	$2.05 to 2.10
Peas, Green, per piecul	$1.93 to 2.08
Peas, Black, per piecul	$1.53 to 1.55
Peas, Yellow, per piecul	$1.34 to 1.37
Peas, Green Beans, per piecul	$1.91 to 1.93
Pearl Barley, per piecul	$6.50 to 7.50
Potatoe Flour, per piecul	Tls. 1.5.0 to 1.6.5
Patchouck, per piecul	$13.00 to 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn, per piecul	$2,600 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per piecul	$2,000 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per piecul	$1.93 to 1.96
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per piecul	$1.83 to 1.83
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per piecul	$1.83 to 1.83
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per piecul	$1.67 to 1.68
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per piecul	$1.87 to 1.90
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	$1.75 to 1.76
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$1.71 to 1.72
Rice, Japan	$2.10 to 2.70
Saltpetre, per piecul	$5.95 to 6.25
Seaweed, Green, per piecul	$1.95 to 2.10
Seaweed, Cut, per piecul	$2.35 to 2.40
Sesamum, White, per piecul	$3.85 to 3.95
Sesamum, Black, per piecul	Tls. 2.4.5 to 2.5.5
Shark's fins, per piecul	$35.00 to 50.00
Shellfish, Japan, per piecul	$27.00 to 29.00
Shellfish, California, per piecul	$11.50 to 12.00
Stockfish, per piecul	$5.00 to 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.—	
Betel Nuts, per piecul	$4.15 to 4.25
Pepper, White, per piecul	$21.70 to 22.00
Pepper, Black, per piecul	$18.50 to 18.90
Rattans, Straits, per piecul	$5.30 to 5.50
Rattans, Sangar, per piecul	$4.35 to 4.65
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per piecul	$4.30 to 4.85
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per piecul	$21.50 to 22.55
Sapan Wood, Manila, per piecul	$1.45 to 1.65
Sapan Wood, Siam, per piecul	$2.25 to 2.35
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pcl.	$7.50 to 8.05
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pcl.	$6.75 to 6.93
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per piecul	$4.25 to 4.30
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per piecul	$8.80 to 9.06
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per piecul	$9.65 to 9.70
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per piecul	$6.75 to 7.85
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per piecul	$7.50 to 7.70
Walnuts, per piecul	$5.25 to 5.30
Wheat, Tientsin, per piecul	$2.15 to 2.18
Wheat, Japan, per piecul	$2.15 to 2.13
Wood Oil, per piecul	Tls. 3.1.0 to 3.3.5
Window Glass, per box	$3.65 to 3.7

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Activ	May 7	Revebsack	Dan. str	268	C. M. S. N. Co.	
Afghan	May 13	C. E. Stewart	Brit. str	1439	Birley & Co	
Albany	April 13	John Darly	Brit. str	1488	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Alwine	May 12	Thiesen	Ger. str	400	Wieler & Co	
Annam	May 12	Y. M. Tung	Ann. str	317	Order	
Arabic	May 9	W. G. Pearce	Brit. str	2787	O. & O. S. S. Co	S. Francisco
Benlarig	May 6	Clarke	Brit. str	1482	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Bivouac	May 12	G. Campbell	Brit. str	831	Tung Kee & Co	
Bothwell Castle	May 10	Thomson	Brit. str	1653	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Bowen	April 29	R. Craig	Brit. str	844	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Butuan	May 8	Ojinaga	Span. str	358	Dunn, Melbye & Co	
Canton	May 5	J. C. Jaques	Brit. str	1095	Order	
Chi-yuen	May 15	Wallace	Chi. str	1096	C. M. S. N. Co	
Compta	May 15	S. Schaafsma	Dut. str	1291	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Crystal	May 1	A. Darling	Brit. str	1707	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	
C. T. Hook	April 15	W. Jarvis	Brit. str	992	Thomas Howard & Co	
Danube	May 14	R. Jones	Brit. str	561	Yuen Fat Hong	
De Bay	May 15	J. J. Lee	Brit. str	1087	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Diamante	May 14	G. Wright	Brit. str	514	Russell & Co	
Djemnah	May 15	de B. Baron	Fren. str	3642	Messageries Maritimes	
Douglas	May 12	S. Ashton	Brit. str	932	Douglas, Lapraik & Co	
Emmy	May 13	Rementaria	Span. str	222	Reinedios & Co	
Esmeralda	Mar. 24	G. Wright	Brit. str	395	Russell & Co	
Fame	—	Stopani	Brit. str	117	H. & W. Dock Co.	
Fei-lung	May 11	Allison	Brit. str	752	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Gloneagles	May 5	J. K. Gasson	Brit. str	1839	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Foochow
Glenroy	May 10	Glake	Brit. str	1411	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Gordon Castle	May 11	Waring	Brit. str	1320	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Melbourne
Hainan	May 12	W. Willis	Brit. str	290	Afong	
Hankow	—	J. Ogston	Brit. str	2235	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
Hoham	—	T. T. Bonning	Brit. str	1314	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Hungarian	May 15	Alison	Brit. str	984	Russell & Co	
Hwai-yuen	May 15	Wilson	Chi. str	984	C. M. S. N. Co	
Killarney	May 7	H. O'Neill	Brit. str	1066	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Kinkiang	—	Lefavour	Brit. str	1051	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Kiangchow	—	S. W. Goggin	Brit. str	288	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Lido	May 9	Lewis	Brit. str	620	Russell & Co	
Menzaleh	May 13	Homery	Fren. str	1276	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Moray	April 30	Duncan	Brit. str	1247	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Calcutta
Ningpo	May 14	Cass	Brit. str	761	Siemssen & Co	
Ping-an	May 11	McCaslin	Brit. str	574	Russell & Co	Pakhoi
Powan	—	—	Brit. str	1342	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	In Dock
Rosslyn	May 9	McKechnie	Brit. str	1049	Jardine Matheson & Co	Foochow
Ruri Maru	April 21	Rose	Brit. str	89	Order	
Shark	—	—	Brit. str	86	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Laid up
Sumatra	May 8	Fairtlough	Brit. str	1403	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay
Welle	May 13	E. Piper	Ger. str	393	Wieler & Co	
White Cloud	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Macao
Yottung	June 23	H. Kennett	Brit. str	286	Kwok Acheong & Sons	

SAILING VESSELS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Abbie Carver	April 15	Pendleton	Amr. bk	983	Siemssen & Co	
Adelia Carleton	April 27	Grant	Amr. bk	594	Russell & Co	
Advance	May 8	Dethloffson	Siam. sh	336	Chinese	
Alice Mary	May 14	Davis	Brit. bk	360	Russell & Co	
Alva	May 11	E. de Souza	Port. bk	632	Brandao & Co	
Androklos	May 4	D. Murray	Brit. bk	400	Butterfield & Swire	
Anna	May 4	Jessen	Ger. bk	447	Wieler & Co	
Antoinette	May 7	T. Bunje	Brit. bk	834	Morris & Co	
Billy Simpson	May 13	Brown	Brit. bk	432	Hing Lee	
B. F. Hunt, Jr.	April 21	Pritchard	Amr. bk	1120	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Cambridge	April 28	Hill	Brit. sh	1135	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
C. B. Hazeltine	Feb. 4	W. Gilkey	Amr. bk	830	Russell & Co	New York
C. P. Dixon	April 29	Carney	Amr. bk	728	Siemssen & Co	
Chandernagor	Feb. 6	Mercier	Fr. bk	682	Carlowitz & Co